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Peres urges peace initiative

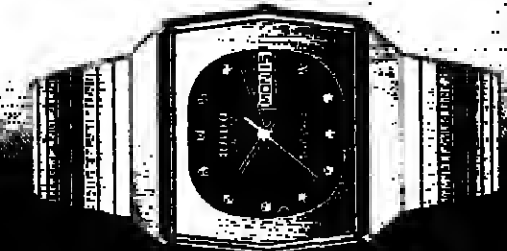
NEW YORK (R) — Opposition leader Shimon Peres said Friday Israel should seize the opportunity to seek a general Middle East peace settlement as soon as the Lebanese crisis was over. But Mr. Peres, who has had talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz during his 10-day U.S. visit, warned Washington against exerting pressure on Israel. Mr. Peres, who heads the Israeli Labour Party, said he was convinced "this is the time to start a peace initiative." "We are deeply interested in searching for a real way to offer our neighbours peace," he added. "The best chance of peace lies in inviting Jordan and the Palestinians to negotiate peace and sit together immediately after the operation in Beirut is over and look for a way to peace."

Jordan Times

An independent and political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة غير حزبية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

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Arab ministers to meet in Casablanca

RABAT (Agencies) Arab foreign ministers will meet near Casablanca Saturday or Sunday to prepare a summit conference in Morocco, the pro-government daily Maroc Soir said Friday. The official Kuwaiti news agency said the meeting might not be held till Monday. The usually authoritative newspaper said the meeting would take place in the seaside resort of Mohammedia, 25 kilometres north of Casablanca and that the first delegations were expected Friday. The situation in the Arab World in the light of Israel's invasion of Lebanon will be discussed at the summit which was proposed by King Hassan of Morocco, Maroc Soir added.

ICRC reports evacuating Beirut hospital

GENEVA (R) — A Beirut hospital had to be evacuated Thursday after it was hit by shells in a heavy bombardment, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said here Friday. The ICRC said its staff in Beirut reported evacuation of the Barbir hospital after touring 11 hospitals in the Lebanese capital following Thursday's Israeli air raids. The ICRC said it had not been able to send relief supplies to west Beirut since Tuesday, when it sent three truckloads of food packets, and a fourth truck with baby food, powdered milk and 600 blood packets. Two other trucks brought in a 40-bed field hospital donated by the Finnish Red Cross. The hospital has now been installed in the basement of the Hotel Bristol in west Beirut.

Pro-PLO signs in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Police said Friday they were investigating the daubing of several synagogues and other Jewish buildings in Johannesburg with slogans supporting the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The slogans were sprayed or painted on windows, walls and memorial plaques and leaflets urging "end Zionist terror" were slipped under doors. Johannesburg has a large Jewish population. Most of the incidents took place Thursday, police said. The slogans appeared after scuffles earlier this week between pro-Israeli and pro-PLO students at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University over the battle of Beirut. But a student organisation calling itself "Wit-Broad Left" denied responsibility for anti-Jewish pamphlets bearing its name.

Algiers ready to accept battalion of Palestinians

LONDON (R) — Algeria has said it is prepared to give refuge to a battalion of Palestinian fighters, Algerian Radio reported Friday. The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), said the foreign ministry had announced Algeria's willingness to take the fighters in response to a request from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Thursday. Iraq, Syria, North and South Yemen, Sudan, Jordan and Tunisia have already said they will take PLO commandos currently besieged by Israeli forces in west Beirut.

Congress committee okays MX plans

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's controversial proposals for producing the MX missile and nerve gas shells have been approved and restored by a congressional committee completing a bill to authorise a \$177 billion defence spending programme. Congress sources said Friday. The Senate had cut back last month on the MX intercontinental missile, protesting over plans to site them in existing silos. The House of Representatives opposed nerve gas weapons, known as binary weapons, as unnecessary.

Boucetta meets King

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received Thursday the Royal Court Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta, who conveyed a letter from King Hassan II of Morocco. Mr. Boucetta arrived in Amman Wednesday. The letter is related to the resumption of the Arab summit conference in Fez, the main topics which should be discussed there and ways of ensuring the summit's success. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. Mr. Qasem received Mr. Boucetta and his delegation earlier Thursday. They exchanged views on the Fez summit. They also reviewed the current Arab situation in the aftermath of the

Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Mr. Qasem affirmed that the Arab summit should look into all the topics of interest to the Arab Nation, beginning with the central issue of Palestine and ending with the Israeli invasion, the Iranian invasion of Iraq, inter-Arab relations, and the need for good preparation by Arab foreign ministers for Fez so that the summit may produce effective answers to dangers threatening the Arab Nation. Mr. Boucetta told the Jordan News Agency, Petra before leaving Amman Thursday that the Fez summit should adopt a comprehensive and integrated Arab plan to cope with the deteriorating situation which faces the Arab Nation now. He added that the Arab foreign ministers' conference will be held within the next few days.

W. Europe condemns Beirut bombardment

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Friday accused Israel of killing civilians at random in the bombardment of Beirut. In an interview ahead of publication by the daily Die Welt, Mr. Schmidt said: "Here people are being killed indiscriminately — women and men who have nothing to do with the war, who bear no responsibility for this war." The chancellor said he understood Israel's motives and interests, but he could also understand the motives and interests of the Palestinians, the Lebanese and other Arabs.

Germany would make themselves guilty if they accepted in silence (Israeli) Prime Minister Menachem Begin's irresponsible path which costs countless civilian lives. Volker Neumann, chief Social Democrat in the parliamentary humanitarian aid committee, spoke in a statement of a "massacre of the civilian population of west Beirut by Israeli troops." He said no previous Palestinian terror attack could justify the bombardment of innocent civilians in Beirut. "Those in Israel who are responsible for the bombs have lost any right to have their names associated with terms such as humanity in future," Mr. Neumann said.

"These motives are in conflict and the same applies to them as to us in Europe — that settling conflicting motives and interests with bombs and missiles cannot be reconciled with human dignity," he said. Mr. Schmidt said he was deeply disturbed that interventions by the European Community and the United States had failed to slow any effect. It was his first public comment on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon for several weeks. The Dutch government Friday appealed to Israel to lift its blockade in conformity with a U.N. Security Council resolution adopted Thursday night. In Nicosia, President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus strongly condemned the Israeli attacks as "a horrible crime of genocide against the Palestinians and the people of Lebanon."

He said in a statement that the continuing siege and the fierce Israeli bombardment was causing "universal indignation and abhorrence." In West Germany's strong condemnation of the Israelis also came from spokesmen for Mr. Schmidt's coalition Social Democratic (SPD) and Free Democratic (FDP) parties. SPD party manager Peter Glotz said in a newspaper interview the

"War criminal"

Brazilian revelations may upset Argentine leaders

BRASILIA (R) — Brazil says British planes flying to the Falkland Islands have used its bases to refuel or make emergency landings, a revelation regarded by political commentators as likely to strain relations with Argentina. The Brazilian air ministry said Thursday however that there was nothing exceptional about the landings because the conflict between Britain and Argentina over the islands had ended. The ministry said that three C-130 Hercules planes refuelled in Brazil this week, while the foreign ministry reported that two other planes made emergency landings in July. The three Hercules, carrying food, medical supplies and mail to the southern town of Porto Alegre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the air ministry said. There has been no comment from Argentina on the stopovers made by the planes flying from Ascension Island to the Falklands, where Britain has a 4,000-strong garrison. Most supply planes make a marathon 14-hour non-stop trip

which requires expensive mid-air refuelling, and several rendezvous with aerial tankers can be required if a Hercules reaches the Falklands and is turned back by bad weather at Port Stanley airport. A foreign ministry spokesman stressed Thursday that there was no agreement with Britain on the stopovers. Brazil supported Argentine claims to the Falklands and continued to search for a diplomatic solution, he added. An air ministry spokesman said he saw no reason why there could not be more stops in future as long as Brazil received at least four day's notification. "There is nothing exceptional in this. Foreign planes are allowed to make refuelling stops in Brazil under international protocol as long as they make known their cargo," he said. "The planes were examined and found to be carrying food, medicine and mail," the spokesman said, adding that Brazilian C-130 Hercules made the same kind of stops in Britain, France, Italy, Portugal and the United States.

Arafat thanks Hussein

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received Thursday a message from Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat expressing his thanks for King Hussein's unique stand toward the PLO in Beirut in face of the Israeli invasion. He also praised King Hussein's decision expressing preparedness to receive a number of Palestinian fighters in Jordan in addition to the Badr forces of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA). Mr. Arafat also said that on behalf of all the fighters in besieged west Beirut and the struggling Palestinian people, he would like to thank His Majesty for the decision, which confirms the special relationship between Jordan and the PLO in these critical times the Arab Nation is passing through. "This dictates on us to take a responsible stand in confronting the fearful events," the message said. Mr. Arafat said in his message that he is confident that King Hussein views this basic topic from all its historic and crucial aspects so that the Arab Nation will be able to cope with it.

Algeria puts Arab unity at stake

RABAT (R) — Algeria is jeopardising Arab unity by insisting that an Arab summit be held in Tunisia instead of Morocco, the pro-government Moroccan daily Le Matin said Friday. The paper was commenting on a statement by the Algerian daily Al Noudjah which said "the Arab countries should meet in the same place, which obviously can only be the country that houses Arab League headquarters (Tunis)." Arab League sources said all member states except Algeria and Mauritania had agreed to reopen the summit as proposed by King Hassan of Morocco to examine the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Middle East conflict in general. The paper said Algeria had rejected the idea of an Arab summit although a vast majority of Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation had given their formal agreement. Morocco is at odds with neighbouring Algeria over the western Sahara conflict and its support of the Polisario guerrillas fighting for control of the Moroccan-held territory.

Spadolini tries despite rebuff from Craxi

ROME (R) — Italy's Prime Minister-designate Giovanni Spadolini holds a second round of talks Friday aimed at forming a new and more stable coalition government. This is despite an initial rebuff by the Socialists. The Socialist withdrawal from Mr. Spadolini's 13-month-old government last week, precipitating the current crisis, and Mr. Spadolini was then given a mandate by President Sandro Pertini to try to form Italy's 42nd post-war government. His initial proposal for a renewal of the old coalition was turned down by Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Party leader. Mr. Spadolini, 56, said the first round of consultations with political parties ending Thursday night showed universal support for strengthening the government executive through the office of prime minister. He said that decisions taken by his five-party coalition had continually been torpedoed in parliament, including the secret ballot on a financial measure which finally brought the government down last week. All parties were agreed that institutional reform of the way Italy is governed was an essential task of the next administration. Mr. Spadolini said in Thursday night's statement.

Beirut negotiations resume

BEIRUT (R) — Negotiations on evacuating Palestinian commandos from besieged west Beirut resumed here Friday after U.S. pressure on Israel appeared to achieve its aim of stopping Israeli bombing of the city. U.S. special envoy Philip Habib continued talks with Lebanese leaders including Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, who said Thursday during an 11-hour Israeli air raid that he could not continue negotiating under pressure of blackmail. The future of the talks had looked in doubt Thursday until President Reagan made an angry phone call to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin demanding an end to the air raids. With almost complete calm reported on the Israeli-Palestinian front around west Beirut, hopes rose again that a plan could soon be finalised for evacuating thousands of Palestinian fighters trapped in the city. Mr. Wazzan, a Sunni Muslim who has served as a link between Mr. Habib and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), told reporters after meeting the U.S. envoy at the Baabda presidential palace southeast of Beirut that the plan now seemed to be coming together. "Mr. Habib now has enough elements to be able to complete his negotiations and reach a stage at which implementation can

begin, if Israel has honest intentions to make it possible for the Palestinians to leave and to implement the political solution," radio stations quoted him as saying. **Evacuation plans** State-run Beirut Radio quoted well-informed political circles as saying the first batch of PLO fighters would leave by sea for the Jordanian port of Aqaba at dawn next Thursday. The same date was mentioned by Israeli officials. Mr. Wazzan said Mr. Habib was planning to return to Israel for more talks on the arrangements. The envoy himself refused to comment but Lebanese radio stations said he was expected to go Friday or Saturday. The prime minister said Mr. Habib would be dealing in Israel with some outstanding issues, including the timing of the arrival of an international force which is due to take over PLO positions in west Beirut. The PLO and Lebanese Muslims and leftists want the force to arrive at an early stage of the evacuation to protect west Beirut from possible Israeli assault. But Israel fears its early arrival could make the PLO decide not to leave after all. **ADF chief due** State radio said Brig. Sami Al Khair, Lebanese commander of

the mainly-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) in Lebanon, was expected back shortly from Syria after talks there on the withdrawal from Beirut of what is left of the ADF contingent. The ADF has been serving in Lebanon since 1976 under a peacekeeping mandate from the Arab League which has now lapsed. Apart from Syrians it contains some units of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) under Syrian command. Only a few hundred Syrians and possibly a few thousand PLA men are believed to remain in Beirut. Israeli officials have said Syria's reluctance to remove them is a sticking-point in the negotiations. The Beirut ceasefire, the 11th since Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6, was reported holding well since it came into force late Thursday afternoon. But Israeli planes made reconnaissance flights over the capital and state radio reported some explosions towards noon in the heavily battered southern suburbs. Beirut residents emerged from hiding to survey the latest damage, now increasingly difficult to distinguish from previous destruction. Streets where some sort of commercial activity continues were crowded with people in the morning sunshine. Despite a United Nations Security Council call Thursday night

for the lifting of the siege of west Beirut, there was no sign that the Israelis were allowing in food or restoring severed electricity supplies. The Palestinian news agency Wafa said 500 people were killed or injured in Thursday's raids, and 800 homes destroyed. The leftist newspaper As Safir said 44,000 shells, bombs and rockets hit the Lebanese capital. In the southern suburb of Roueiss, local residents said 50 people died when the basement they were sheltering in collapsed on top of them in an air raid. Seven families escaped. At the Bourj Al Brajneh Palestinian refugee camp, a few families had brought up lorries to remove their remaining possessions. The camp was largely uninhabitable. JERUSALEM (R) — Israel still expects the peaceful withdrawal of Palestinian commandos from Beirut to begin next week despite Thursday's brief halt in negotiations caused by Israel's massive air raids on the Lebanese capital, government officials said Friday. The Israeli officials said Friday: "Mr. Begin and the government expect the Palestinian terrorists to start moving out of Lebanon next week, probably on Thursday with the multinational force moving in a few days later."

Reagan's letter follows successful telephone call to Israeli premier

WASHINGTON (R) — President Ronald Reagan has written to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin underlining "to believe that bombardments of west Beirut were crippling U.S. efforts to seek a solution and caused needless destruction and bloodshed, the White House said Friday. Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan sent the follow-up letter after telephoning Mr. Begin Thursday to express outrage over Israel's continued bombing of west Beirut. He also sent a message to Mr. Begin through U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis Thursday after hearing of Israel's fierce onslaught on the city. Israel later called off the attacks and announced a ceasefire. As Mr. Reagan was contacting Mr. Begin to say he was shocked by the continued bombing, U.S. officials were voicing concern that

Israel's actions might torpedo an accord they hoped would lead to the start of the PLO pullout by the middle of next week. A senior U.S. official said Friday that Mr. Reagan was "stern, tough and frank" when he spoke to Mr. Begin. "What he asked for has happened," the official said, referring to Israel's ceasefire. "He is satisfied that the matter seems to be settled." Mr. Speakes said that after the president's telephone call, "We are cautiously optimistic that a conclusion can be reached and we can begin to see the departure of the PLO..." The United States, along with France and Italy, is prepared to contribute troops to an international peacekeeping force to oversee the evacuation of the commandos from Lebanon. Mr. Speakes also reiterated U.S. policy calling for the with-

drawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, meaning Syrian and Israeli troops as well as the Palestinian commandos. He said the first priority was to get the commandos out of west Beirut, then to start with the overall task of reducing Lebanon of all foreign troops and strengthening the authority of the Lebanese government. **Sharon's statements** Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said in a televised interview Friday that the bombing and shelling of Beirut on his orders had "accelerated the negotiations" for a PLO withdrawal. In ordering a halt to the bombing the Israeli cabinet overruled Mr. Sharon, who Israeli sources said was accused of jeopardising efforts to resolve the crisis by diplomatic means. But Mr. Sharon said he was not considering resigning his post and dismissed reports on the cabinet meeting as gossip. He referred to Israeli air and artillery attacks on west Beirut as "limited pressure" applied to PLO camps and military targets, adding: "This move accelerated the negotiation and I believe it contributed to the situation where we are now."

He said he thought the PLO would evacuate Beirut, he hoped very soon, and that this would be an historic accomplishment not only for Israel but for all peace-loving people. Mr. Sharon said he was disclosing for the first time in the interview that he secretly visited Beirut last January, some six months before Israel's invasion. "In order to see and watch the local and international terrorist centre (there)..."

U.S. moves to suppress secret data publication

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration is trying to suppress evidence in a forthcoming book that a British intelligence agency helped the United States to spy on American dissidents, including actress Jane Fonda, in the early 1970s. Justice Department documents, obtained by author James Bamford of Boston under the Freedom of Information Act, show that a British electronic eavesdropping agency, the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), helped the Americans in a domestic spying programme known as Operation Minaret. The documents, obtained by Reuters from a private source, show that GCHQ intercepted and gave the U.S. government telex communications from American citizens who had been placed on a "watch list" by the ultra-secret U.S. National Security Agency. Mr. Bamford acquired the documents during research for the first book written about NSA, GCHQ's U.S. counterpart, called Puzzle Palace: A Report on America's Most Secret Agency. But the Justice Department is now attempting to get the documents back and has threatened to take legal action if they are included in the book, to be published by Houghton Mifflin. The department says the documents are highly sensitive and were improperly declassified when it gave them to Mr. Bamford in 1979, according to cor-

respondence made available to Reuters. Mr. Bamford says his book will reveal that targets of the 1969-1973 Operation Minaret, in which GCHQ cooperated, included Jane Fonda, political activist Tom Hayden, who is now her husband, and prominent U.S. black leaders whom he did not name. Miss Fonda and Mr. Hayden were leading figures in the U.S. anti-Vietnam war movement. In one of several letters to Mr. Bamford demanding he return the documents, Gerald Schroeder, a senior attorney with the Justice Department's office of intelligence policy, raised the possibility of seeking a "post-publication judicial remedy." Mr. Schroeder declined to comment to Reuters on what sort of legal action might be taken. The most sensitive of the documents obtained by Reuters is a justice memo on NSA actions which it says might have violated the "fundamental constitutional rights of U.S. citizens." In March, 1981, Mr. Bamford wrote to G.M. Gapp, a British intelligence officer in Washington who is the liaison with NSA, and asked him to comment on the disclosures. "The significance of the admission is enormous," Mr. Bamford said in the letter. "It shows that Britain was, in effect, a co-conspirator in a massive eavesdropping operation directed against American citizens."

Britain rules out any prisoner-swap with Libya

LONDON (R) — British Deputy Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Friday Britain could never exchange Libyan prisoners for a Briton held in Tripoli without trial for 20 months. Mr. Hurd was commenting on the case of civil engineer Robert Maxwell, who the foreign office said Friday had been in prison in Libya since Dec. 1, 1980, without being charged. He told a radio interviewer Britain had been given no indication why Mr. Maxwell had been arrested although there had been talks, he said, of bribery allegations. Asked if he thought Libya might plan an exchange for prisoners in Britain, Mr. Hurd said: "I hope very much that is not in their minds." "As we have had to point out to several governments in the recent past, that kind of deal is simply not on."

Among Libyans in British jails are three serving life imprisonment for the political murders of two fellow Libyans in London in 1980. Mr. Maxwell, a 34-year-old civil engineer from Glasgow, had been working for an Italian company on a project in Libya. His wife and child have returned to Britain. Mr. Hurd said Mr. Maxwell was at the point brought before a secret court but no charges had been laid against him. Britain would go on pressing for either his trial or release, Mr. Hurd said. "The Libyans want to do a good deal of trade with us and they want to improve relations with us and this kind of thing is an obstacle to that and they know that," he said. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is being kept informed of developments and has personally replied to letters from Mr. Maxwell's relatives in Britain, an aide said. The foreign office said it had made 22 separate representations to the Libyan government, including one to Maj. Abdel-Salam Jalloud, described by Mr. Hurd as effectively prime minister.

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HOME REPORTS

Alia marketing strategy pays off in U.S.

By a Jordan Times special correspondent

NEW YORK — For the past five years, the Royal Jordanian Airline Alia has provided transatlantic passenger and cargo service between Amman and New York City. One very important market segment served on the route is the business traveller, owners or managers of American and Canadian companies doing business in the Middle East region.

Since the start of service in 1977, ever-increasing numbers of North American executives have flown Alia to Amman, and businessmen from all over the Arab World, and especially from Jordan, have utilised Alia's direct Boeing 747 service between Jordan and the United States.

Aggressive competitor

Although a relatively small airline in the scheme of things in the U.S. market when service began (with one flight weekly), Alia has proved to be a very aggressive and effective competitor for virtually all transatlantic airlines. So successful have the Alia flights been that service has expanded steadily—two flights weekly, then four, and now, daily 747 service.

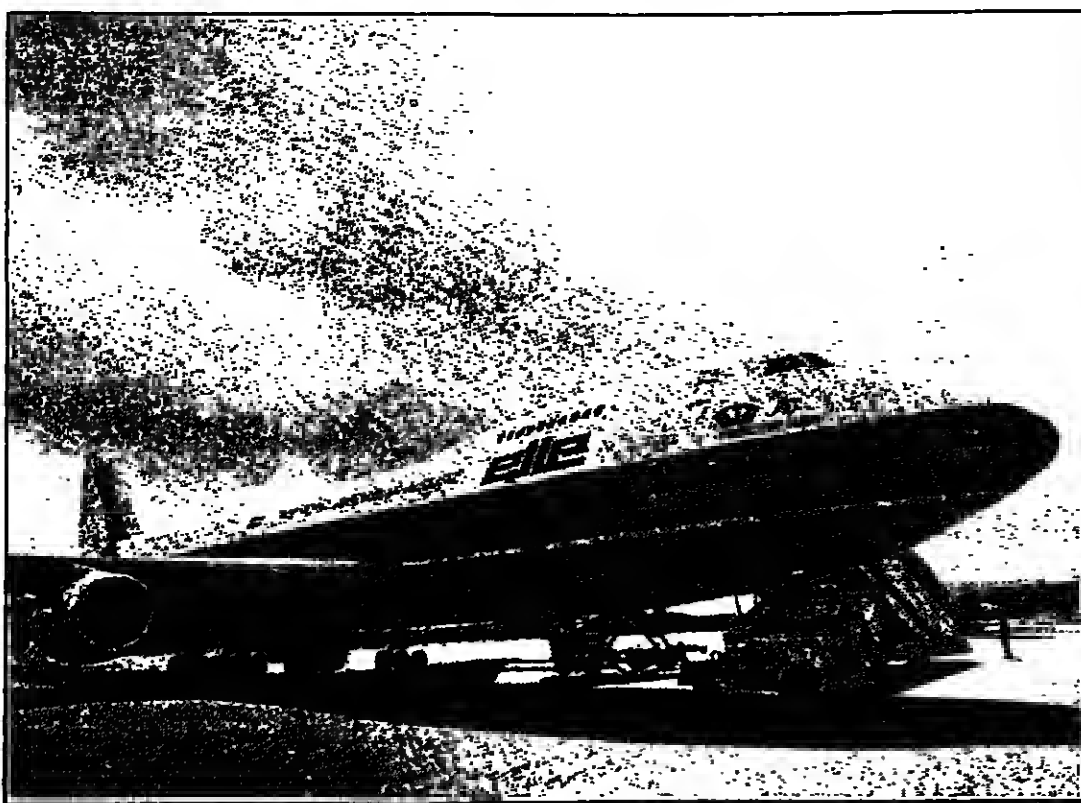
When Chairman Ali Ghandour approached the U.S. government for permission to fly the route, he was politely discouraged at first, for the official opinion was that no airline could be successful between New York and Amman. "Didn't Pan Am turn down the route?" Mr. Ghandour was reminded. But Mr. Ghandour and his management team persisted, finally winning permission to serve not only New York but also Chicago, Houston and Los Angeles.

The U.S. business market is a vast entity to be reached in any marketing or sales campaign—there are nearly 500,000 companies of significant size located in the 50 states, and several million more medium and small size firms. And, literally hundreds of thousands of independent contractors, consultants, accountants, lawyers and the like.

Also, there are 20,000 travel agencies handling business travel—for either individuals or corporations—and 1,000-plus in-house corporate travel staffs. To compete head-to-head with large, well-established airlines, Alia had to move quickly and aggressively to capture a significant share of the U.S.-Middle East travel volume.

Sales strategy

Through a network of strategically-placed sales offices in key U.S. regions, Alia sales personnel fanned out to call on travel agents, corporate travel departments, and the many individual business executives who flew—or planned to fly—to the region.



A Boeing 747 that serves the direct-route between Jordan and the United States

Amman's growing eminence as a business centre was a great help, and the story of the city's expanding hotel capacity, telecommunications network, friendly business atmosphere was a very helpful back-up to the basic Alia sales message.

Advertising, publicity and direct mail outreach programmes were launched at the time of the very first flight in 1977, and have continued at high levels ever since—there are very few business executives travelling between the Middle East and North American

continent today who have not heard the Alia story. As often as six times each year, the Alia message is delivered by personal mail to the desk of the executive who has business interests in Jordan or nearby countries.

"Feedback"

As often as practical, the Alia marketing communications programme has been designed to create a "feedback", so that the executive or travel agent responds to the airline's contact (perhaps requesting one of Alia's Middle East TravelPaks, a complete guide to Middle East travel, or a timetable, etc.).

This feedback has been helpful to the Alia staff—both in Jordan and the U.S.—in fashioning services on board and on the ground for travelling executives. In 1981, with the contact programme at an all time high, the marketing communications staff in New York headquarters began (with top management blessing and encouragement) a sampling programme to determine the business executives' attitude towards air travel services, and Alia in particular.

Each time a sales contact was made, a letter and survey form would be included for the executive to complete and mail back to Alia—that sampling has continued over a 12 month period, and the results have been surprising. In fact, downright heartening for everyone connected with Alia—the U.S. business community thinks very highly of Jordan's national airline. To wit:

—Elwyn C. Peterson, export manager of Ag-Tronic International, Inc., a manufacturing firm based in Nebraska, has flown

Alia several times in the Middle East and wrote, "I have been impressed by your promotion campaign and newsletters on Jordanian business activity. It has definitely improved our approach and awareness (we are currently expanding our business in Jordan). I appreciate the newsletter and promotional information. (My) flight experience in the Middle East aboard Alia has been positive and I do intend to specify Alia whenever appropriate to travel schedules."

From New York, John H. Hilpman, manager of Industrial Gas Turbine Sales for General Electric Corporation noted, "I lived in Beirut from 1971 to 1975 and flew with Alia many times. I was never disappointed."

Mr. Hilpman's comments in another part of the survey may have been well heeded by Alia just as the airline established Special Service Class for business travellers. "Identify the business traveller in some way so that when he needs some priority in getting a secure seat, making a quick connection, finding a hotel in an emergency—etc.—those kinds of favours to a traveller in need go a long way to making a passenger develop loyalty."

—Clifford S. Cooper, senior vice president of Republic Bank in Dallas, Texas wrote that he has flown Alia "only once, several years ago, London-Bahrain via Amman. (I) was pleasantly surprised by quality of service."

—E.L. Redman, employee travel manager of Cities Services Company in Tulsa, Texas (an international oil company with business worldwide) has yet not had the opportunity to fly Alia but reports, "we are continuing to examine how we can utilise Alia... Sales Representative Joyce Andrews (based in Houston for Alia) is quite helpful."

Nearly 10,000 U.S. and Canadian business executives have received the Alia survey and to date the survey has drawn hundreds of responses. Executives are asked to convey in their replies their opinions about various airline services such as frequencies, routes, on-board services, airport services, reservations systems, aircraft equipment and maintenance procedures and fares. In addition, the survey provides space for additional comments and recommendations and specific comment about Alia.

Interestingly, all areas which individual travellers seem to feel were significant factors in their selection of one airline versus another are categories addressed specifically by Alia management for promotion or upgrading recently or over the past several years.

Sound investment

For instance, over 25 per cent of executives responding felt that computerised reservations system worldwide was either a major con-

sideration or an important consideration affecting their choice of airline. Four years ago, Alia invested heavily in the Gabriel computerised reservations system which now ties in all of its flights and stations worldwide.

Exactly one quarter of those responding were considerably concerned with efficient on-time service, and here, in the North American marketplace Alia has excelled, with very few delays departing or arriving New York's busy Kennedy International Airport attributable to Alia—the strict adherence to published schedules has made Alia's reliability part of its success at Kennedy International.

Twenty-two per cent of those sampled specified that they felt daily service was a major or important consideration in their selection of a transatlantic carrier. Here too, the management of Alia seems to be right on target with

ness executives in the quiet upper deck of its Boeing 747 aircraft and 42 seats behind First Class in the airline's new Lockheed Tri-Stars.

The business travellers also were significantly concerned with exclusive check-in counters at airports (15 per cent); special lounge facilities for business travellers at airports (12 per cent); efficient baggage handling (ten per cent); comfortable seats (nine per cent) and good meal service (12 per cent)—each of which are specific services for business travellers now provided in Alia Special Service Class.

Overall, American business executives responding to Alia's survey questionnaire indicated a strong preference for American-built widebody aircraft on long-range flights, with 24 per cent noting that aircraft is a major consideration in selecting a particular airline for long-distance travel. This consensus supports the cru-

others. Ambiance is important when flying and flight attendants are critical to the creation of mood for their passengers. In Boeing 747, the equipment built with the mood, particularly in First Class. For me, the critical time when impressions are strongest are at pre-departure (counselling lounge, etc.) and arrival, when most assistance is needed, the key is ground service."

In the minds of Alia's management, the opening of Alia award-winning passenger terminal at the new Queen Alia International Airport will help a great deal to smooth the boarding and disembarking processes for business travellers from North America and other parts of the globe. The opening of the new port also helps to satisfy the vast minority (three per cent) of survey respondents who were negatively about the crowded conditions at Amman Airport.



Alia's Gabriel computer reservation system in operation

scheduling of daily 747 service (available since May of this year) between New York and Amman.

Nearly twenty-two per cent of the sample shopped for low fares when selecting an airline... and in this regard, Alia has kept pace with the transatlantic marketplace, offering a variety of low-cost promotional fares applying to round-trip travel between New York and Amman as well as relatively low point-to-point First Class and full-fare economy tariffs.

Twelve per cent of those surveyed sought a special business class section on board the airlines they selected. Alia recently established such sections—called "Special Service Class"—with 15 comfortable seats exclusively for bus-

ness executives in the quiet upper deck of its Boeing 747 aircraft and 42 seats behind First Class in the airline's new Lockheed Tri-Stars.

Personnel

Seventeen per cent of the respondents cited courteous crews as a factor which could affect their choice of airlines. Mr. Cooper went a step further in his comments indicating that ground treatment of passengers by airline service personnel was an equally if not more important consideration. "Cabin service should be aimed at creating a relaxing atmosphere," he noted.

"When people travel together, they should be seated together so if they must discuss business, their conversations do not disturb

Finally, four per cent of the respondents indicated a preference for airlines which offer frequent flyers clubs, such as the Flying Carpet Club recently established by Alia. Members receive wide variety of special amenities and discounts at major car rental establishments and hotels worldwide.

As Alia's marketing executive continue to measure and meet the needs of the North American business executives with new services and equipment, improved personnel training programs and innovative promotional strategies, the prospects grow brighter for yet continued success in the impressive development of Alia. The Royal Jordanian Airline.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

05:30 Koran
06:05 Rainbow
06:35 That's Incredible
07:15 Local Programme
07:35 Agricultural Programme
08:00 News in Arabic
08:30 Arabic Series
09:30 Wrestling
10:15 Arabic Play
11:15 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Comedy: Angie
09:00 Documentary: Doctor
09:30 Variety Show
10:00 News in English
10:15 Feature Film

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& party on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:05 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Pop Session
09:30 News Summary
10:00 News Bulletin
10:10 Instrumentals
10:30 Over a Cup of Tea
10:50 Concert Hour
11:00 News Summary
11:05 Instrumentals, Old Favourites
11:30 Jordan Weekly
12:00 Special Feature
12:05 News Summary
12:05 Plays of the Week
12:05 Great Books of Islam
12:05 News Bulletin
12:30 Top Twenty
12:30 Country Music
12:30 Classical Music
12:30 News Headlines
12:35 Sign-Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Keynotes 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Album 08:40 World News 09:00 News 09:15 About Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 The Hobbit 10:30 These Musical Islands 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science in Action 12:15 New Ideas 12:25 The Week in Wales 12:30 Thirty Minute Theatre 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 About Britain 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio-Newsweek 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Commentary 15:15 Network U.K. 15:30 News Summary 15:35 Saturday Special 15:45 Sports Round-Up 20:00 World News 20:05 News About Britain 20:15 Radio-Newsweek 20:30 Promenade Concert 21:45 The Plain: Man's Guide to International Organisation 22:00 World News 22:05 Commentary 22:15 Play of the Week 23:00 Play of the Week 23:15 Tansatara 23:30 Play of the Week 24:00 World News 24:05 From Our Own Correspondent 06:30 New Ideas 06:30 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 08:00 World News 08:05 Commentary 08:15 Letterbox 08:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Press Conference: USA 18:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories, Features: Short Stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 Weekend 20:00 Special English 20:30 New York, New York 21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special English: news/words and their stories 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 34049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 34355

MUSEUMS

Falafel Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muzeh, Jabal Luweibeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museums 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman. Tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibeh. 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein. 66428.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman. 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. 72561.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. 71751.

Assyrian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisat. 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:29 Fajr
05:00 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:41 Dhuhur
12:50 'Asr
18:28 Maghrib
19:50 Isha.

EXHIBITION

"Of photographs covering 30 years of King Hussein's visits to the U.S." at the American Centre.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92305-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:25 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:00 Larnaca (CY)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:20 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
09:25 Abu Dhabi (SR)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:10 Cairo (EA)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:30 Kuwait (KAC)
12:45 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
16:45 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
17:00 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
17:10 Cairo (EA)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:05 Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
18:35 Paris (AF)
19:15 Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)
20:15 Tripoli (RJ)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (EA)
06:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:25 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
09:15 Cairo (EA)
09:25 Larnaca (CY)
10:15 Athens, Zurich (SR)
10:45 Tripoli (RJ)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:30 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:10 Cairo (EA)
12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:30 Madrid (RJ)
13:00 Riyadh (Saudia)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:10 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds

Belgian franc	74.7	75.1
Dutch guilder	129	129.8
Egyptian pound	343.3	349.3
French franc	51.3	51.6
Irqi dirar	600	610
Italian lire (for 100)	25.5	25.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	136.5	137.3
Kuwaiti dinar	1231.8	1236.3
Lebanese lira	68.3	69
Omani rial	1030.7	1040.6
Omani rial	98.2	98.7
Saudi riyal	103.9	104.6
Swedish crown	57.7	58
Swiss franc	167.2	168.2
Syrian lire	60.2	61.2
UAE dirham	97.4	98.2
U.K. sterling pound	608.5	612.2
U.S. dollar	357.5	359.5
W. German mark	142.5	143.4

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Summer weather with gradual decrease in temperature and northeasterly moderate wind. In Agaba northerly moderate and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman 20/33
Agaba 25/40
Deserts 22/35
Jordan Valley 25/39

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 35, Agaba 41. Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent, Agaba 22 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 23900-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Jalil Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42442
Madhus, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisat 64171-4
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67127-9
Al-Musharraf, J. Hussein 65292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164
Italian, Al-Mahajreen 77101-3
Al-Basir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Madhus 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Fayez Hussein Jallouh 74027

MARKET PRICES

Uppertower price in Jds per kg.			
Apple (African)	450 / 400	Garlic	500 / 4
Apple (American)	300 / 450	Grapes	210 / 11
Apple (Double Red)	280 / 200	Grape leaves	300 / 2
Apple (Golden)	280 / 200	Hot Green Pepper	220 / 1
Apple (Japanese)	360 / 300	Lemon	200 / 11
Apple (Local)	180 / 140	Marrow	120 / 1
Apple (Saskatchewan)	280 / 200	Marrow (small)	200 / 1
Apricot (Local)	230 / 200	Melon	210 / 1
Banana	260 / 200	Okra	240 / 2
Banana (Mulkammar)	225 / 180	Onion (dry)	80 / 1
Beans	200 / 160	Peas	100 / 11
Beans (sizing)	210 / 180	Peas (Lebanese)	360 / 3
Broad Beans	170 / 140	Plum	280 / 2
Cabbage	110 / 90	Potato (imported)	130 / 1
Carrot	80 / 60	Radish	500 / 4
Cauliflower (white)	150 / 120	Red Cabbage	450 / 3
Cherries	360 / 300	Sage	450 / 3
Cucumber (large)	170 / 150	Sweet Pepper	220 / 1
Cucumber (small)	340 / 300	Tomato	120 / 1
Eggplant (small)	130 / 100	Water Melon	80 / 1
Figs	140 / 100	Water Melon (striped)	70 / 1

King described as hero of peace by world leaders

AMMAN (Petra) — Leaders of several world countries have hailed His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people on the 30th anniversary of his accession to the throne.

Jordan Television broadcast on Wednesday night a special programme entitled "30 years of Hussein's rule," which included messages from these leaders who spoke about King Hussein's efforts to build modern Jordan and the role Jordan played under his leadership on the Arab and international levels.

King Juan Carlos of Spain said: "Dear Brother King Hussein, On the 30th anniversary of your accession to the throne, I would like to convey my deepest, sincerest and fraternal congratulations, imploring God to protect you and your country. I also hope that the strong relations between our two countries would continue and that the desired peace would prevail in the whole world."

I am confident that your country feels proud and grateful for the attention you have always paid to it and for your personal courage, strong morale and persistent efforts for looking for the best ways to develop it.

Throughout the years, you have certainly become a leader of peace and a hero of peace for the peace-loving people, and you have worked for advancing the prestige of your country. I believe that God will always bless you and bless your family and people.

Please accept my sincerest wishes and the wishes of my government as well as the feelings of the profound friendship of the Spanish people.

French President Francois Mitterrand said: "On the 30th anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne, I take this opportunity, in my own name and on behalf of France, to express my wishes for His Majesty the King personally and for his family as well as progress and prosperity for the Jordanian people in an atmosphere of peace and reassurance."

It is also an occasion in which I can tell the Jordanian people at this phase that I am determined to strengthen the friendly relations which are beneficial for Jordan and France and for everyone. Jordan has certainly an important role to play in the international field.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said: "On the 30th anniversary of the accession of His Majesty King Hussein to the throne, I am prompted by a sincere desire to say to His Majesty that we in Europe fully appreciate his efforts and that we have always been happy to see His Majesty in these difficult years. In this unstable world, King Hussein represents a factor of stability and peace."

As a person who for years made efforts to overcome this rupture and this gap existing in this area of the world and called for understanding the area's problems, not only the Palestinian issue, fully realise the value of His Majesty King Hussein's role and appreciate his sincerity to his principles.

On this occasion, I wish His Majesty success in his persistent

endeavours for his own country, which he made an advanced country, and I present my best wishes to him together with the hope of personal cooperation with His Majesty for long years to come.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said:

Your Majesty, I am happy to congratulate you on the 30th anniversary of your accession to the throne of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. You acceded to the throne in the same year as our beloved Queen. In 1977, you celebrated, as we did, the Silver Jubilee. Our two kingdoms and countries are linked with a special friendship. We know Your Majesty well. You were at school here, you studied at the military academy in Sandhurst.

We always welcome your visits to London. Our love and admiration to you are based on many cherished things. We have learned throughout the years to respect your personal courage, which has always faced up to the challenges and has never weakened. Your wisdom, modesty, far-sightedness and loyalty to your friends and the principles we share have never been needed more in the Middle East as they are now.

In these difficult times, we feel reassured for your presence there and for the stability in your country. We hope that all the area's peoples would enjoy peace, freedom and justice. We thank you for the old friendship and for the example you have made in devotion for the sake of the goals you seek to achieve. We wish you many happy returns full with happiness in the service of the Jordanian people.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan said:

Your Majesty, It is with personal pleasure that I join with your friends from many countries in this television greeting to honour your accession to the throne of Jordan 30 years ago. It is a celebration which reflects the respect and affection in which you are held by your people.

One of the advantages of age is that I understand better than most how long thirty years really is! Your reign ranks as one of the great achievements of modern statesmanship. Before I became president, I had watched your career for many years. I watched as you took responsibility while still in your teens. I have watched, in the years since, as you have continued to prove yourself a brave man and a wise leader.

It was not until last November, however, when at last we had the opportunity to meet in person that I found all of these impressions indeed to be true. The friendship you and I began then, Your Majesty, became part of the long-standing friendship you have had with the United States. Our friendship has stood the test of time. It is based on shared interests, and also, on common values and mutual respect. Your Majesty, you and the people of Jordan have been our friends for three decades. Such loyalty is not lightly regarded by the people of the United States.

This is a time of great trouble in your region of the world. Let it be understood that America seeks peace with honour and security for

all states and peoples of the area. A goal I know you share. Recent tragedy makes it more important than ever that we work together to find just and lasting solutions. For my part, no one should doubt that the preservation of Jordan's security, integrity, and its unique and enduring character remains a matter of highest importance.

Your Majesty, let me on behalf of the American people congratulate you once again on your remarkable achievement and allow me also to wish happiness and prosperity to the people of Jordan. We are proud to have you as a friend.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev sent the following cable to King Hussein on the anniversary:

Please accept, on the 30th anniversary of your accession to the throne of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, my personal congratulations. I would like to express my hope that the relations of friendship existing between the Soviet Union and Jordan, to which Your Majesty is contributing, will achieve further progress for the benefit of our two peoples and for establishing just and durable peace in the Middle East. I wish health, success to Your Majesty and progress and prosperity to the Jordanian people.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz sent the following cable to King Hussein:

Your Majesty, It is my pleasure to extend best wishes to you and to the people of Jordan on the 30th anniversary of your accession to the throne. The length and success of your reign ranks as one of the great achievements of modern statesmanship. Seven presidents and 10 secretaries of state have benefited from the wisdom of your counsel and from the strength of your support for our shared objectives.

You became King at a most difficult period for your country and for your region. Jordan has since made long strides on the road to economic and social development and is today one of the examples of success held out to those just setting out toward creating prosperity for their people. You have done this with strength, great economic freedom and will-power, characteristics Americans greatly admire.

Despite all of our best efforts, however, these are still very difficult times for the cause of peace. We will not rest until we have achieved a just and comprehensive peace in your troubled area. As we have so often in the past, we will look to you for advice and support as we pursue our goal.

On this auspicious occasion it is also appropriate to note again that the government and people of the United States support the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Jordan, as well as Jordan's unique and enduring character. These principles have formed the basis of our mutually beneficial relationship for 30 years. You may rest assured that they are the rock upon which our future relations will be built as well.

I trust that in the years ahead the dreams we hold in common come to life for our two peoples and for all of those whose lives are touched by our deeds.

Awqaf under-secretary back from U.S. meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Under-Secretary Abdul Salam Al Abbadi returned to Amman on Friday after participating in the 31st annual conference of the Association of Islamic societies held in Michigan, the United States on Aug. 6.

Dr. Abbadi said that the conference discussed during its three-day meetings several research papers and studies on war and peace in Islam, Jihad, the role of the Islamic World in

liberating the holy places, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the role of the Muslim communities in the United States and Canada in coping with the challenges threatening the Arabs and Muslims.

Dr. Abbadi said the conference appealed to the U.S. administration to stop its support for Israel, and recommended the halt of the Iraqi-Iranian war and pooling all the resources to confront the Zionist invasion.

Amman Rotary clubs address peace message

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following is the full text of an appeal addressed by the Rotary Club of Amman and the Rotary Club of Amman/Philadelphia, to all Rotarians.

Dear fellow Rotarians,

(1) To begin with we need hardly point out that the fourth object of Rotary enjoins us all to "encourage and foster the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace."

(2) This alone cannot but make Rotary as a whole, which has clubs in 157 countries and geographical regions dispersed all over the world, a truly international movement deeply concerned with world peace.

(3) It is also evident that, since the United Nations, defined and promulgated the August Charter of Human Rights in the year 1948, a clear line of distinction has been drawn and established as between such rights and political disputes proper. Consequently, tackling or raising an issue concerning human rights or defending such rights should not be interpreted as taking part in a political discussion or taking sides with either party in such disputes.

(4) In fact all nations, right and left alike, despite minor contraventions here and there claim pride in the observance of these rights to such an extent that we may rightly say we live in an era of human rights. Some of these rights are fundamental and paramount such as the right of self-determination and the right of a displaced refugee who has been driven out of his home to return and live in his homeland where his forefathers lived for over 2000 years. Such inalienable rights have been ignored, trodden under foot and reduced to what is called the Arab-Israeli dispute.

(5) Under international law, these rights of course apply in times of peace as well as during war. The Hague Convention and the Protocols of Geneva apply in the latter case. Amnesty International, a respectable world institution, calls the attention of world public opinion to any transgressions or violations of such rights. The Red Cross and many other public institutions do the same and in doing so these institutions are not taking sides in a political dispute, but

are actually defending human rights.

(6) The practices of the invading Israeli army in Lebanon recently, the indiscriminate bombardment of the civilian population, the use of cluster and phosphorous bombs and other weapons prohibited by international law, the destruction of Palestinian refugee camps inhabited by refugees who have been driven out of their homes time and time again and found a temporary safe asylum in Lebanon, are all grave violations of these fundamental rights.

(7) Unfortunately, the superpowers on both sides have allowed these lamentable conditions to continue for the last two months. But these inhuman practices could not but attract and infuriate public opinion in all nations, friends and foes of Israel alike. They have been criticised and decried by public spirited institutions on all sides, by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations, by conscientious American and Jewish leaders outside Israel, and in fact by a great number of Israelis including some leaders in the Israeli army itself. The only and unique exception to this universal stand has most unfortunately been reserved for the government of the USA, which appears to have lost sight of the fact that there can only be one standard yardstick for measuring human rights everywhere, east and west, north and south, white and black, including, for certain, the practices of its "strategic ally" Israel.

(8) In the light of the foregoing considerations, the application of the Four Way Test and in pursuit and furtherance of Rotary's own aims and objectives in "the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace" the Rotary clubs in Amman feel that they are duty bound to raise their voice in protest against the Israeli aggressive invasion, the oppression of the civilian population of Lebanon, the atrocious and indiscriminate killing of its people, and the violation of all the fundamental human rights in its occupation of Lebanon. We trust, in the same Rotarian spirit, that we may call upon fellow Rotarians all over the world to do the same and raise their voices in protest.

Qasem supports Iraq's stand on non-aligned meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — In a statement made to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said he supports Iraq's stand calling the conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned states to convene on its fixed date in Baghdad on Sept. 2, 1982 to prepare for the seventh non-aligned summit which India announced its preparedness to host in New Delhi.

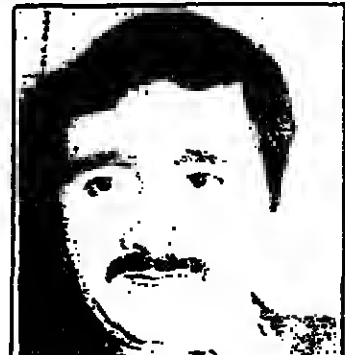
Mr. Qasem explained that Iraq had responded to the sixth non-aligned summit resolution held in Havana in September 1979 to host the seventh non-aligned summit and that Iraq has made all the necessary facilities to ensure the convening of the summit on its fixed date and venue.

Mr. Qasem said that "despite the Iraqi-Iranian armed dispute

caused by the Iranian aggression on Iraq, Iraq continued to make the necessary arrangements for hosting the seventh non-aligned summit to the point where it declared a unilateral ceasefire and withdrew its forces to the international borders so that no one could have any pretexts not to participate in the summit and so that Iraq could lay down its full weight and resources to cope with the Zionist invasion of Lebanon."

Mr. Qasem added that Iraq, acting out of a feeling of responsibility towards the non-aligned movement, accepted consultations with several member states to provide the best conditions for convening this important summit. Said Mr. Qasem: "Iraq's attitude indicates a high feeling of responsibility towards

the non-aligned movement and commitment to preserve the effectiveness and unity of this movement which gave all support and assistance to the Arabs' just cause."



Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem

JVA acting president appointed

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Munzir Haddadin, senior vice president of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), has been named acting president of the JVA, effective first week of August.

Yarmouk University year starts Sept. 15

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University has fixed Sept. 15 as the date for the beginning of the next academic year. University president Adnan Badran said the teaching staff were notified to report to duty as of the said date until June 15, 1983.

Dr. Badran said the teaching staff will be prepared to render advice and guidance to the students, and enrolment examinations will be given to the students willing to join the language centres.

Dr. Badran added that study for the first semester will begin as of Oct. 1, 1982 and end of Jan. 24, 1983. Registration for the second semester will begin in Feb. 1, 1983 and study will begin in Feb. 10, 1983 and end in June 1983. Students willing to take summer courses might apply for enrolment on June 15, 1983 and the summer courses will end on Sept. 15, 1983.

Women's Department to organise seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The Women's Department of the Ministry of Social Development, in cooperation with the Public Administration Institute, will organise on Aug. 22, a seminar on women in leadership in Jordan.

Pakistan to give awards for 3 best Islamic books

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government of Pakistan has announced that it will award three prizes of \$15,000, \$10,000, and \$5,000 for the best three books of high academic and research value, written in *Seerah* (the life and teachings of Mohammed) in any of the languages listed below, by authors normally residing outside Pakistan and published by Rabi Al Awwal 12, 1403 AH (December 1983).

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. Arabic | 8. German |
| 2. Urdu | 9. Italian |
| 3. English | 10. Japanese |
| 4. French | 11. Persian |
| 5. Spanish | 12. Indonesian |
| 6. Chinese | 13. Malay |
| 7. Turkish | 14. Bengali |
| | 15. Sawahli |

Interested authors are requested to send five copies of their book to Director (Seerah), Ministry of Religious Affairs, Islamabad, Pakistan by February 15, 1983. Jordanian writers desirous of competing can send their books to the Embassy of Pakistan, Amman.

Education Ministry announces 1983 term, examination times

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Ministry decided to have the school year for 1982-83 begin on Saturday, Sept. 11, 1982 instead of Saturday, Aug. 21, 1982 and end on Thursday, June 16, 1983.

Examinations for the first school semester will begin on Jan. 15, 1983 and end on Jan. 20, 1983 and the mid-year vacation will begin on Jan. 22, 1983 and last three weeks.

The examinations for the second semester will begin on June 11, 1983 and end on June 16, 1983, after which the summer vacation will begin.

3-day meeting on Arab foodstuffs company over

AMMAN (Petra) — The three-day meetings for the founding of the Arab company for marketing foodstuff products were concluded in Amman on Friday. The participants affirmed at the end of their meetings that the proposed company should be established because of their full conviction of the objectives the company can achieve, particularly the development of trade and getting acquainted with the nature of the Arab and international markets as well as granting Arab commodities better facilities.

Participants recommended the host countries of the company to approve the contract establishing the company and the bye-law of the general federation of the foodstuff industries. They also called for granting the company the necessary exemptions and facilities, including tax and fee exemptions. The participants also recommended that the company's capital be JD 7 million distributed in two million shares.

The secretary-general of the Arab Federation for Foodstuff Industries, the director of the regional office of the federation in Amman, and the vice president of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the United Arab Emirates, and representatives of several specialised Arab companies and enterprises participated in the meetings.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Anti-narcotics course completed

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course for those working in the anti-narcotics field in the Arab countries was concluded in Amman on Wednesday. During the course, a number of lectures were delivered on methods used in smuggling and Arab and international cooperation in this field as well as the new developments in this field in the area. The aim of the course, which was held at the invitation of the Arab Organisation for Social Defence against Crime in cooperation with the Arab Anti-Narcotics Bureau and the Public Security Directorate, was to discuss the most modern methods of combating narcotics in the Arab World and on the international level.

Desert Police stops cigarette smugglers

AMMAN (Petra) — The patrols of the Desert Police in the northern Badia in Mafrq District seized 182 cartons of foreign-made cigarettes which were being smuggled into the country. Desert Police Director Col. Abdul Rahman Al Udwan said the smuggled cigarettes were seized when a caravan of seven camels was being unladen in a warehouse. The smuggled cigarettes were handed over to the customs authorities.

Arar meets Korean ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar received at his office on Thursday ambassador of the Republic of Korea Jai Sung Kim.

Yarmouk University studies establishing reading centre

IRBID (J.T.) — Yarmouk University is studying establishing a reading centre with the purpose of improving the ability of reading among students, and school teachers both of English and Arabic language books and other reading material.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said that the centre will help people to master silent reading, public

and individual reading and group reading.

A Yarmouk University spokesman said that the centre will be providing students with a variety of books ranging between children books and literary books and textbooks. The centre will be employing several methods and aids in the training of students to read, the spokesman said.

Administration institute to hold courses

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Administration Institute will hold on Saturday a training programme to develop the skills of the engineers of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment. 30 engineers will participate in the 12-day programme. The institute will hold two other programmes at the Amman college on government accountancy and the management of supplies for the employees of the Education Ministry. 29 employees will participate in the 10-day programme.

Teachers to report to ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Ministry has requested teacher who returned home after being on loan abroad to put themselves under the disposal of their departments as of Sept. 1, 1982. The ministry decided that the transfers among teachers from one department to another begin as of Sept. 9, 1982 instead of Aug. 21, 1982.

SHAMS E. AL-KHALIDI (ARCHITECT)

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Pity the poor actor

IT MUST BE difficult for an old actor to stop acting. That's what we feel about the events of Thursday, when United States President Ronald Reagan telephoned Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and more or less ordered him to stop the latest round of massive bombing of West Beirut. We are told that Mr. Reagan was "outraged" at the "needless" destruction of West Beirut and at the "disproportionate" Israeli response to what Mr. Begin told Mr. Reagan had been "provocation" by the Palestinians in Beirut. All this leaves us more dubious than ever about the ability of an American president to deal with the Middle East in anything but a hypocritical, deceptive and weak manner. We think that Mr. Reagan is—far lack of a more polite word—acting, and not very well, at that.

Like he used to be able to turn on the tears and the smiles and heroics on command while he was making his living as a movie actor, we think that Mr. Reagan this week has turned

on his "anger" and his "outrage" so that when the cameras roll, the audience applauds. We expect this sort of thing from vaudeville actors, slapstick comics and circus clowns—but we do not expect it from the president of the United States, and, we might add, we don't think the American people expect this sort of performance either.

Mr. Reagan is "outraged" at the "needless" destruction of Thursday? But why was he not outraged at the destruction of the previous nine weeks? Did he find that destruction needed and necessary? It seems that he did.

For him suddenly to be outraged at something he has funded, supplied and more or less openly sanctioned and even justified for nine long weeks is the epitome of showbusiness. It is also callous, cheap leadership of the sort that should not be inflicted upon a people as self-respecting as the American people. Mr. Reagan has given a pitiful performance.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al-Ra'i: Jordan, a front of struggle

The continuing Israeli aggression poses moral pressure on the Arabs. This is a normal phenomenon that can be expected in light of the events in Lebanon.

But the most dangerous possible reaction of heavy suffering caused by such pressure can give birth to chaos, acts from which nobody but our foe, Israel, will benefit. His Majesty King Hussein has alerted and warned against such reactions, which on no account can be tolerated by our community.

We have no doubt that our Jordanian community's sons grasp such concepts, and they are

aware that Israel may consider such chaotic Arab conditions as a golden chance that can be exploited towards its best interests. Our people should give no scope to any such kind of opportunity, in any guise, on our lands.

Jordan will always remain, as it has ever been, a front of struggle, not a place of excitement, and a stronghold to defend the depths of the Arab World. The history of all nations is full of suffering and hope, defeat and victory. But it is important that we employ our suffering to be the energy that builds, and the force that gathers.

Al-Dustour: History to witness.. Arab bystanders

While Israel continues its military operations with over ten hours of brutal raids, we had better ask whether there will be any expected outcome from Philip Habib's negotiations rather than to ask why should Habib's smooth negotiations halt. Israel escalates its raids on civilians after an agreement has been reached on the particulars of the evacuation plan of the PLO from Beirut—a fact that shows Israel's explicit, persistent wish to exterminate the Palestinian people, instead of demanding their mere departure.

So, what justification can Israel give? How can the U.S. justify its silence over the brutality of Israel and its insistence to devastate and kill, once the PLO has agreed to leave the city? The situation in Beirut provokes an urgent need to hold an Arab summit meeting and raises a question as to why does the silence of the Arabs continue as

continues the terroristic massacre of Palestinians and Lebanese?

The postponement of the summit meeting until the evacuation operation is over means "crocodile tears" shed over the blood of Palestinians. The meeting would then be converted into an accounting session, in order to claim compensations and payoffs for the still-born Arab support for the PLO.

The Arab summit must be held urgently, be it today or tomorrow; otherwise, its postponement will be an extension of the Arab complicity, existing since the beginning of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon two months back. Thus, people will not forget, history will not let up, and Israel's ambitions will not come to an end in Lebanon, but will expand to include all Arab nations and regimes.

Chirac remoulds image in hope of becoming France's next president

By John Bartram
 Reuter

PARIS — Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris and a former French prime minister, is carefully remoulding his image to try to achieve his burning ambition of becoming the country's next president.

He may have to bide his time. Barring accidents, the next presidential poll will not be held before 1988 and Mr. Chirac, 49, would have to restrain what his critics call his excitable and authoritarian impulses.

Dubbed "the bulldozer" by his political mentor, former president Georges Pompidou, Mr. Chirac is seeking to transform the public's conception of him from that of an irresistible force to a source of immovable strength.

President François Mitterrand, in what most commentators say is his first serious political error since taking office, has handed Mr. Chirac a golden opportunity to strengthen his claim to be the unchallenged opposition leader.

Since former president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing accused Mr. Chirac of "premeditated treason" in causing his electoral defeat last year, relations between the two men have been glacial.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the

neo-Gaullist RPR party (Rally for the Republic) nationally, has used his power base as mayor of the capital to reinforce his personal standing abroad.

Former U.S. secretary of state Alexander Haig last month mistakenly named him as opposition leader, causing a minor stir in France where the fight on the right remains unresolved.

Battle of Paris

But this dispute has now been submerged by what the French press calls "the battle of Paris" which has effectively ended an undeclared truce between Mr. Chirac and the president.

Mr. Mitterrand's socialist government announced that it would break up the present local government structure of Paris as part of its decentralisation plans. It proposed that the city's mayor would no longer be directly elected but chosen by new-style mayors of its 20 districts who would hold full powers in his place.

Political commentators were almost unanimous that the surprise move was aimed at Mr. Chirac, who said the decision was politically motivated and the work of "tricksters".

The issue swiftly turned into a

party political dogfight ahead of vital city and town hall elections due in March, 1983.

The government lost four by-elections in January and its support in partial regional elections slipped dramatically last March in its first tests at the polls since the socialist's overwhelming national victory last summer.

Political sources said Mr. Mitterrand was seeking some way to isolate the political threat from Mr. Chirac. But the decision to attack him over the status of Paris was ill-prepared. Four ministers knew nothing of the plan when they sat down at the cabinet meeting at which it was discussed in outline on June 30, the sources added.

Mr. Chirac announced a campaign to fight the decision by all legal means and will hold a city referendum in the autumn when full details of the government's plans are published.

He was elected Paris mayor by universal suffrage in 1977 under rules approved in 1975 when he was prime minister to the then president Giscard d'Estaing.

Punishing Parisians

"An administration in complete disarray, becoming more extreme as it senses popular support slipping away and a defeat approach-

ing, is seeking to punish the people of Paris because it thinks they might vote the wrong way," he told a news conference.

Ministers protested that they only wanted to bring Paris closer to its rulers, but the government now seems to have softened its proposals following the protests.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy proposed on French radio a modified reform under which voters would simultaneously elect Paris councillors who would appoint the mayor and councillors for their own district.

This latest skirmish has reinforced Mr. Chirac's reputation as a tough political operator and even his detractors agree he has boundless energy.

A junior minister at 34 and prime minister at 41, he represents a farming constituency from the rural department of Corrèze, central France, where his family comes from.

His political reputation was forced in Brussels where, as agriculture minister from 1972 to 1974, he was a ferocious protector of French farming interests and earned himself the nickname "black jack" Chirac.

Kingmaker for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as interior minister during the 1974 presidential elections, Mr. Chirac was rewarded

with the number two post. He resigned in frustration two years later as personal rivalry between the ambitious prime minister and his cool, patrician president came to the boil.

Political springboard

After recreating the RPR single-handed from the embers of an ageing Gaullist movement he now has the political springboard he needs to reach out for the presidency, commentators say.

In a calculated gamble he defied party warnings last summer and stood in the first round of the presidential elections, polling a respectable 19 per cent.

Mr. Chirac is firmly opposed to nationalisation and favours the small businessman, less taxation and less civil service interference in a pragmatic approach which has distanced him from Gaullist orthodoxy.

He helped found the European Democrat Union to challenge the Socialist International and has frequently called for a strong West to confront the Soviet Union.

Political analysts said Mr. Chirac will have few problems in picking arguments with the socialists, but the mayor of Paris still has to convince the public that he can become a statesman.

'These are not my people, this is not our Israel'

Milton Viorst writes on the changing nature of Israeli society and the political impact of Begin's alliance with the Sephardim. His article is reprinted from the Guardian, August 5.

By Milton Viorst

ON A BALMY Saturday night two weeks ago, I found myself surrounded by a strange new Israel. I was standing among 200,000 deliriously shouting Israeli citizens at a pro-war rally in the municipal plaza in Tel-Aviv. They were listening to the prime minister, Menachem Begin, arms waving and voice quivering, vow to deliver his country from terrorism.

The atmosphere was electric. Groups of young men in sandals and shorts punctuated the heavy air with rhythmic cries of "Begin! Begin!" and sometimes of "Begin the King!" The prime minister's hold over the crowd was so powerful that, had he called for a march on Lebanon, I had the feeling the tightly packed bodies would have headed north en masse.

Sephardis and Ashkenazis

Most of the Israelis I know did not go to the rally. They had seen this frenzy before, during Begin's re-election campaign, and they were disturbed. These demonstrations seemed to put on display an aggressive new culture, one that has caused shivers of apprehension among Israelis, as well as among Israel's allies throughout the world.

Later that evening, I sat with some of my Israeli friends, watching the television replay on the late news. A few were supporters of the war in Lebanon, but all saw before them the symbol of an old order vanishing. Over and over I heard my friends say: "This is not the Israel I knew. These are not my people. This is not our Israel."

The Israelis I know, it should be understood, are not a cross-section of the population. They are writers, doctors, diplomats, teachers, politicians. They are also Ashkenazis, which means that their origins and culture are European, chiefly central European. Most were born in Israel and have fought in all of its wars. Many have roots in the kibbutz movement and ties to the old ruling elite of the Labour Party.

The faces they saw on television were for the most part different from their own. They were the dark faces of Oriental Jews, products of the great wave of emigration, following Israeli independence, from 1948, from Morocco, Iran, Yemen and other points in the Arab World. These Jews, called Sephardis, are currently half of Israel's Jewish population.

At the time of the great Sephardi migration, Zionist leaders assumed that Jews in large numbers would in due course arrive from the west and from Eastern Europe. Relatively few actually did. But almost all the Sephardis are now in Israel.

Israelis have long taken for granted that the Sephardis would, at some time and in some way reshape the country's culture, but most assumed that the traditional Ashkenazi values would prevail. This war rally upset my friends by making clear that the time of the Sephardis had already arrived, and that it had taken a form they had not anticipated.

Scholars conventionally describe the Sephardi influence in Israel as "Orientalisation." The rally contained some of its features: a strong attraction to overstatement, a ready disposition to emotional display. My friends said the demonstration might easily have taken place in Cairo or Algiers.

But Sephardi influence goes beyond such superficial concerns to the very purposes of Israel as a state. This is because the Sephardis grow out of a very different political, historical and territorial tradition from those who founded and longed for Israel—and they have formed an alliance with a man who also differs sharply from Israel's earlier leaders.

The Sephardi-Begin alliance is an apparent paradox. Begin is a Polish Jew, a quintessential product of Eastern Europe, with neither knowledge of nor interest in oriental culture. How did he become the tribune of the Sephardi masses?

Israelis dismiss the idea of opportunism; whatever one thinks of Begin, he is no hypocrite. He is faithful today to the vision he held as a young Zionist leader in pre-war Poland. While he has been in search of a following, the Sephardis have been in search of a leader. They were culturally drawn to his flamboyance. But it is sheer coincidence that his idea of Zionism, too, now seems tailor-made to fit them.

Begin's philosophy has a specific name: revisionism. For more than half a century, it has been a strong competitor to mainstream Zionism, and the conflict between the two wings has more often than not been extremely unfriendly.

This had been so since the days of Vladimir Jabotinsky, revisionism's Russian-born founder and seminal thinker. If Jabotinsky could be characterised in a phrase, it would be "Jewish nationalist," but with the emphasis far more on "nationalist" than on "Jewish." Compared to other Zionist thinkers, Jabotinsky had little interest in the Jewish religion, in Jewish culture, in Jewish moral values.

He had one objective—to set up a "powerful Jewish nation-state"—and until his death in 1940 he gave it every ounce of his energy. Begin became a Jabotinsky disciple in the late 1920s, joining the new revisionist organisation, Betar, in his native Brest Litovsk. By winning his way eastward through Russia, he arrived in Palestine in 1942. A year later, at age 30, he became commander of the revisionist underground organisation called Irgun. In 1944, while the Allies were still fighting the Germans in Europe, the Irgun launched its war of "independence" against Britain.

The mainstream Zionists, now led by David Ben-Gurion, were furious. They had not given up their reliance on diplomacy and, as revelations of the Holocaust unfolded, it became clear that world public opinion had swung in favour of a Jewish state.

Independence, far from healing the breach, drove the two wings of Zionism farther apart. By now the battle was over the configuration of the new state—the issue that has left Zionist thought in angry disarray ever since.

Turning point

Before leaving, the British partitioned Palestine into two parts, in one of which the Jews predominated, in the other the Arabs. A partitioned Palestine was less than the mainstream Zionists wanted, but they chose to accept it.

The revisionists declared they would not—and indicated they would fight. The revisionists conceded no rights to the Arabs whatever over the land. They promised the Arabs equal treatment as individuals, but the overall hegemony in the country had to be Jewish.

The government of Israel—which the mainstream Zionists had become—was by now waging war with the Arab states while looking warily over its shoulder at Begin's forces.

After the war, Begin and revisionism went into eclipse. He was elected to parliament, but the party he had formed hardly seemed significant. On the eve of the War in 1967, he joined a government of national unity. But he withdrew when the government endorsed U.N. Resolution 242, which established the principle that as part of an overall peace settlement, Israel would return the territories it won in the war.

In retrospect, it is clear that the acquisition of these territories was the turning point in Israeli political life. While they were in Arab hands, revisionist territorial aspirations were a dream, in which few Israelis showed much interest. But after the war, the territories were a reality, too dazzling, too intoxicating for the Israelis to ignore.

Shlomo Avineri, former director-general of the Israeli foreign ministry, says that since 1967 Israel's entire political agenda had been transformed by these territories. "When I was a student," he says, "what we debated in school were the questions that were internal to Zionism—social justice, social democracy, the socialist models for our society, the organisation of the kibbutzim. For my children, the debate is all external—our claims to the West Bank, our attitudes towards the Palestinians, the reach of our boundaries. These are issues not so much of Zionism as of Israeli nationalism."

For the Labour Party, these are complex issues, requiring a painstaking reconciliation between the demands of security and traditional Zionist values. Labour has reconciled this conflict badly and thus appears bumbling, indecisive and weak. Begin knows no such dilemma, no need to find a subtle balance. "The country is either ours or it is theirs," he has said. The Israeli army is the strongest in the region, and can settle whose the country is—that is what Jabotinsky wanted and what revisionism is all about. With this platform, the strength of Begin's party has grown consistently since 1967, until now it dominates Israeli politics.

This domination has come about largely through a steady

shift in the voting habits of the Sephardic community. In the early days, Sephardis supported Labour, the party which had brought them to Israel, but gratitude turned into resentment of the Ashkenazi ruling elite with its "cultural imperialism," and Begin was the beneficiary. In last year's Knesset election, nearly 70 per cent of Begin's votes were from Sephardis.

Avineri attributes the Sephardic support of Begin's "right-wing populism" to the traditionalist and religious character of oriental culture.

The Sephardis are indifferent to Ashkenazi talk of democracy, egalitarianism and socialism, concepts with which they have little familiarity. They respond to a strong leader like Begin who proclaims orthodoxy, certitude and faith.

Scores to settle

Perhaps more important, they respond to Begin's identification of the enemy. For the Ashkenazis, shaped within the context of European anti-Semitism, the Arabs are a political inconvenience, a problem to be solved. To the Sephardis, who lived for centuries under Arab domination, they are a detested foe with whom there are scores to settle. For them, Begin's message is not a distortion of the Zionist dream—a European creation they never really knew—but a call to strike back.

Avineri is convinced that the future lies, if not with the revisionists, then with something like the revisionists' vision. The Sephardis, with a higher birthrate than the Ashkenazis, will soon be a clear majority, he says, and the Labour Party, if it is to come to power again, must modify its doctrines to correspond with what they want.

What Avineri seems to be saying is that it is naive—for the American government, for Western Jews, for friends of Israel anywhere—to believe that Begin will give up any of the land that he calls "Eretz Israel," no matter what the prospects for peace.

As for his Sephardi followers, who take their political lessons from the millennia in which they lived uneasily with the Arabs in the Middle East, a peace based on compromise with their neighbours is of less interest than a peace based on domination.

U.S. and Israel linked by financial ties

By Henry Hamman

CRITICISM OF ISRAEL'S military actions in Lebanon and the demands from some public figures for re-examination of U.S. military aid to Israel have focused attention on the special financial relationship between that nation and the United States.

Over the 34-year life of the state of Israel, the United States has supplied it with \$20.6 billion in aid in the form of grants and loans, according to figures compiled by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

On that amount, slightly less than \$15 billion is direct military aid. Of the remaining, approximately \$6.3 billion, the greatest

amount has been supplied as economic support.

Since 1979, there have been no strings on how Israel spends its economic support money, and the funds are widely seen as a means of offsetting the cost of Israeli military purchases from the United States.

The bulk of U.S. aid to Israel has been supplied during the last 10 years, in the period following the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the first war in which Israel did not emerge with absolute victory over its Arab neighbours.

From 1973 through the 1982 fiscal year, U.S. aid to Israel totalled \$19.7 billion, according to U.S. government figures, or almost \$5,000 for each of the

approximately 4 million residents of Israel.

From 1973 through the 1982 fiscal year, U.S. aid to Israel totalled more than \$2 billion.

Israel is the largest single recipient of U.S. foreign aid. In 1981, the last year for which such figures are available, Israel received a total of \$2.16 billion in aid from the United States. Egypt, a nation of 42 million, received \$1.68 billion, the second highest amount. Total U.S. foreign aid obligated for 1981 was \$10.5 billion, according to Commerce Department figures.

20 per cent for Israel

Israel and Egypt together accounted for nearly 38 per cent

of the foreign aid budget for 1981. Israel itself received about 20 per cent of all U.S. foreign aid.

The United States has long been the major supplier of arms to Israel. Since the partition of Palestine, total U.S. military equipment transfers to Israel have totalled approximately \$14.9 billion, according to Defence Department figures. Of that amount, \$8.3 billion has been in the form of outright grants, while another \$6.6 billion has been in the form of sales financed with U.S. credits.

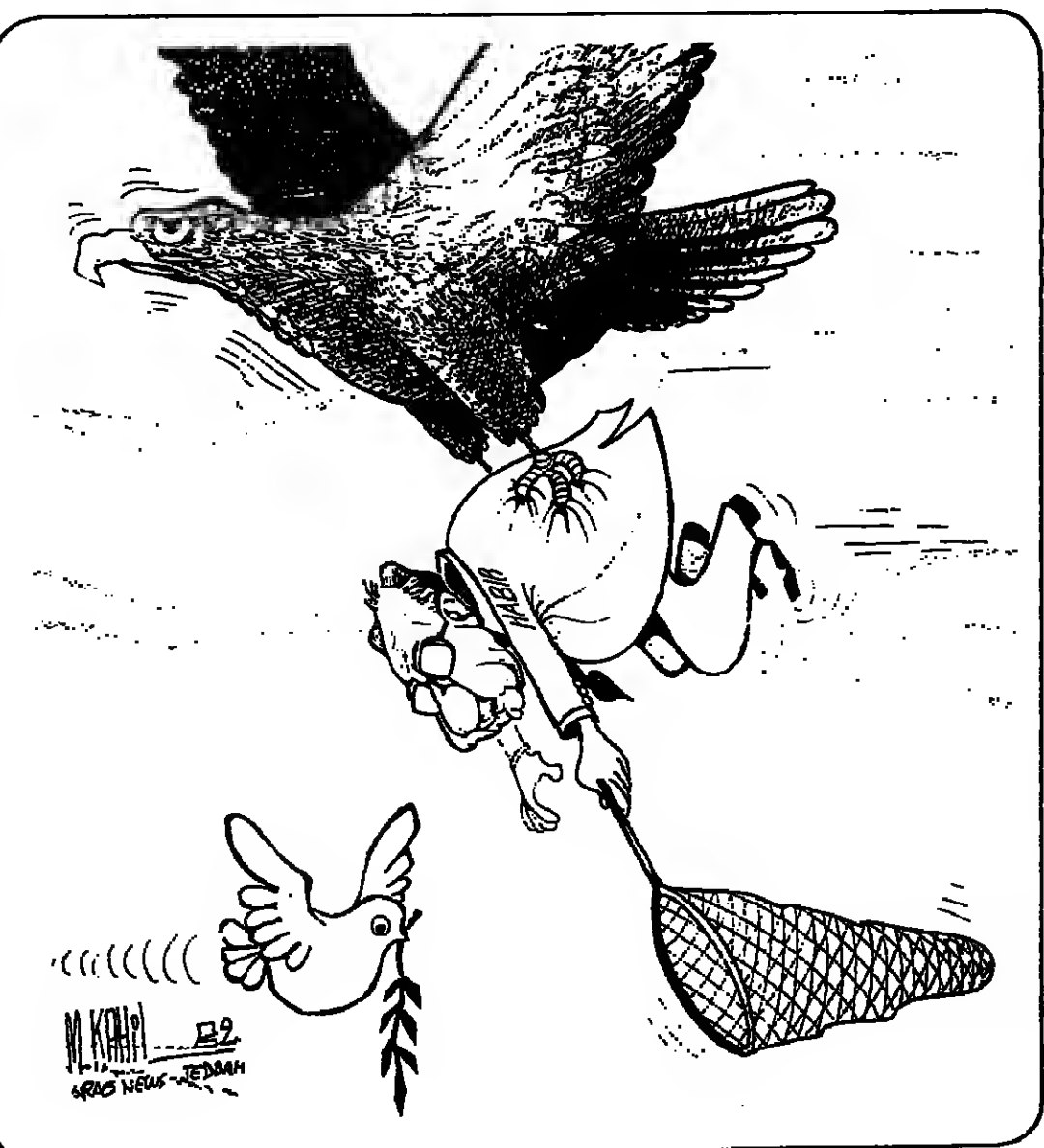
In the years following the 1973 war, the U.S. military and economic relationship reached its present scale.

Since the 1973 fiscal year, the United States has provided \$13.8

billion in economic aid to Israel, according to official figures.

Of the military sales credits, \$5.5 billion has been forgiven, while the remainder of the money is in the form of loans. The loans have interest rates determined by the cost to the United States of borrowing the money in "open financial markets." The terms require Israel to pay only interest payments for the first 10 years. Principal is to be repaid over a 30-year period.

1974, when only \$50 million was given to Israel, to 1976 when the amount reached \$700 million. Since 1979, economic support for Israel has run at \$785 million annually.



هكذا على العالم

By Charles Bremner
Reuter

Free radios in Paris unleash chorus of protest

PARIS — After a year of chaotic free-for-all on the Paris airwaves, the authorities have moved to establish order among over 100 competing radio stations, unleashing a chorus of protest and pleasing few of them.

At the heart of the row are the recommendations of a government commission that was given the delicate task of distributing 18 official frequencies among the array of independent and often eccentric stations.

The commission's choice, likely to be endorsed by Communications Minister Georges Fillioud, has been attacked from all

sides as either unfair, unworkable or illogical.

The free radios, run by interests ranging from the political establishment, through religious sects to immigrant communities and homosexual movements, have taken to the air since President Francois Mitterrand fulfilled an election promise and broke the broadcasting monopoly.

For the past 15 months the authorities have tolerated a state of near anarchy as different groups have scrambled for wavelengths, sometimes drowning out rival stations.

On a trip round the dial in Central Paris, a listener can tune into stations run by anarchists, feminists, computer enthusiasts, priests and politicians.

He can take his pick from transmitters with names like Radio Tomato, Drunk, Cheap Radio, Witchcraft Wavelength and Radio Eiffel Tower.

A handful of stations have been jammed for infringing the government ban on advertising and restrictions on transmitter power and wavelength, but so far little action had been taken over programme content.

One station, Carbon-14, scored heavy publicity for itself earlier this year when it broadcast live love-making with running commentary and invited national newspapers as a studio audience. The station has not been recommended for a licence.

The Socialist administration's problem was how to regulate its experiment in "radio democracy" without attracting the accusations of intolerance that it had levelled against its predecessors.

The administration of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had maintained the system under

which radio broadcasting was restricted to state radio and three big commercial stations transmitting in French from neighbouring countries.

The commission, headed by Andre Holleaux, decided to offer each of the available 18 wavelengths to several stations catering to similar interests.

Sixty three stations have been chosen for the official frequencies, prompting bitter accusations from the unsuccessful applicants who will soon have to switch off their transmitters, as well as complaints

from approved broadcasters uneasy about their new partners.

The commission at first excluded the popular gay frequency station, but put it on the list in partnership with Radio Carol, a feminist station, after thousands of listeners phoned Mr. Fillioud's office and supporters demonstrated in Central Paris.

The organisers of one popular station, Here and Now, began a hunger strike last week in protest against their exclusion.

Other stations said they would wait until the police took them off the air, comparing their situation

to that of Mr. Mitterrand when he was prosecuted for running a Socialist Party pirate station before the 1981 elections.

The commission has been widely attacked for allotting frequencies to minority interests while barring successful stations such as RFM, MegaPo and Here and Now which have built up the biggest audiences with a mixture of rock music and chat.

Some critics are also complaining that with its restriction on advertising, 500-watt limit on transmitters, and selection of authorised broadcasters, the

Socialist administration has not created the radio democracy it promised.

Gonzague Saint Bris, head of Radio MegaPo, said the administration was breaking its promises and sending a whole generation of young broadcasters underground.

"If you read the list of authorisations, it's easy to see the deals and fiddles... which led to such an inexplicable share-out of the frequencies," he said.

Mr. Fillioud defended the commission's criteria and said it had faced a near impossible task.

Many of the broadcasters forced to share wavelengths or amalgamate with others are complaining about "shotgun marriages" with unlikely partners.

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SPORTS

Scottish footballers out of favour as new season starts

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — It is a reflection on Scotland's World Cup showing that the small boys in the streets of Glasgow are resplendent in Brazilian shirts this summer.

Danny McGrain, Kenny Dalglish and Joe Jordan are out of favour for the time being. Now every under-11 school team has a tiny Zico, Socrates and Falcao in its line-up.

Scotland's fallen heroes get the chance to restore their tarnished reputations when the new football season starts Saturday with the opening League Cup ties.

No one has more to prove than World Cup goalkeeper Alan Rough, written off by the Scottish press after gaining his 51st cap in the 2-2 draw against the Soviet Union, a result which marked the end of Scotland's brief campaign.

However, at the age of 30 Rough has discovered not to believe everything he reads in the newspapers and is determined to be on duty in Colombia in 1986.

But Partick Thistle's relegation from the Premier Division last season will not help his chances of retaining his international place. And, far from the electric atmosphere of Seville and Malaga, he will make his return for Partick against East Stirling in front of

around 300 spectators at Firs Park, Falkirk.

Rough, the most capped Scottish goalkeeper of all time, is astonished by the criticism. "I've studied videos of all three games and I just don't accept I lost a single bad goal," he said.

Partick, who live in the shadow of Glasgow giants Rangers and Celtic, are unlikely to repeat their League Cup triumph of 1971 but they should progress with ease into the quarter finals from a weak group which also includes lowly Brechin and East Fife.

Rangers, the holders, face a tougher task in section three against Airdrieonians, Clydebank and Hibernian, their opponents on Saturday.

Manager John Greig has completely rebuilt his side and long time favourites Sandy Jardine, Tom Forsyth, Colin Jackson, Tommy McLean and Alex MacDonald will all be missing.

Greig's biggest signing is Hibernian central defender Craig Paterson who cost £225,000 (\$390,000).

But his most important acquisition could be Swedish under-21 international Robert Prytz who should provide the invention and improvisation missing from the Rangers' midfield in recent years.

Greig, who fell in love with the football of Brazil and France in the World Cup, promises other changes.

"It was obvious in Spain that the fans didn't want to know about a crowded midfield or square passing," he said.

"They want to see the best things in the game and the final they all wanted to see was Brazil v France. They didn't want to do as we did. I think it's time for all the managers in Scotland to give the fans the game they want."

Champions Celtic kick-off against unrated Dunfermline and should storm through their other group matches with Arbroath and Alloa.

Manager Billy McNeill has a clutch of talented youngsters such as Charlie Nicholas, Paul McStay and Mark Reid at his disposal but with a European Cup clash with Ajax of the Netherlands due in September he is looking round for an experienced defender.

The man he has in mind is Aberdeen's immaculate sweeper Willie Miller, one of Scotland's few successes in Spain.

Having talked McNeill out of a move to the United States, McNeill will face the challenge ahead with confidence if Miller also starts the new season in the famous green and white shirt.

Steve Ovett suffers a rare defeat

VIAREGGIO, Italy (R) — Olympic 800 metres champion Steve Ovett of Britain suffered a rare defeat when he was beaten into second place by West German Harald Schmid in the Viareggio international athletics meeting Thursday night.

Ovett, still recovering from a leg injury and intestinal trouble, broke clear down the final straight after compatriot Chris McGeorge had taken over the pace from Schmid.

But, as the Moscow Olympic champion faltered, Schmid found hidden reserves of energy to burst past both Britons on the outside and cross the line in one minute 45.90 seconds.

Ovett finished second in 1:46.08 with McGeorge third in 1:46.70. American sprinter Carl Lewis won the men's 100 metres in 10.25 seconds, pipping compatriot Calvin Lewis in the race of the night while Evelyn Ashford easily won the women's sprint in 11.11.

Mexican Sanchez dies in car accident
Boxing men regarded him as one of the truly great champions in the ring today

NEW YORK (R) — Salvador Sanchez of Mexico was widely regarded by boxing men as one of the truly great champions in the ring today.

The handsome fighter, who was killed instantly at the age of 23 in a car accident early on Wednesday morning on a Mexican highway, was a hero in his home country.

Sanchez was a serious young man who treated boxing as a serious trade and he seldom laughed in public. But he possessed a sense of humour.

Asked by a journalist recently if he considered himself handsome, Sanchez replied: "Certainly not. I think of myself as very, very handsome."

Sanchez was born and brought up in Santiago Tianguistenco, a town of some 3,000 people south of Mexico City. The town is known for the quality of its corn, but Sanchez's exploits did even more to put it on the map.

He was born on January 26, 1959, one of 11 children of Felipe

Sanchez, who owned a small construction company. The father would have liked to see his sons join the family business, and he did not encourage Salvador to pursue a boxing career.

Recalling his school days, Sanchez recently told an interviewer: "Trouble would start when the other kids would look me over and see how little I was and then steal my books and pencils."

"I could take that, but when they began to call me 'nina' or 'little girl', then I would have to show them I had the tools. There were a lot of bloody noses and bloody eyes. Unfortunately, sometimes they were mine."

He decided he had to improve his techniques in the art of self-defence, and that led him to a gymnasium and boxing gloves.

"I found out I liked to defend myself," he said. "I also liked to hit others. Sure, sure, mostly to hit others."

An older brother, Thomas,

remembered that their mother took a dim view of Salvador's involvement in boxing. She was always after him to stop, to no avail.

Sanchez started his amateur boxing career and had won 14 consecutive fights when he decided to turn professional in 1975.

He was managed by Juan Jose Torres Landa Jr., a lawyer, and trained by his own doctor Jose Valenzuela, through his career.

Sanchez said he remembered a bit of advice his father once offered him: "No matter how good you are, never underestimate your opponent."

"That made sense," he said. "I have never forgotten that."

Sanchez went on to post a professional record of 43 wins, one loss and one draw, winning the World Boxing Council (WBC) featherweight championship by stopping American Danny Lopez in the 13th round at Phoenix, Arizona, on Feb. 2, 1980.

"He defended it successfully nine times—against Ruben Castillo, Lopez in a rematch, Patrick Ford, Juan Laporte, Ruberto Castanon, Wilfredo Gomez, Pat Cowell, Jorge Garcia and Azumah Nelson, his last opponent, whom he stopped in the 15th round at Madison Square Garden here on July 21."

One of his greatest fights was against Puerto Rican Wilfredo Gomez, the WBC super bantamweight champion who had compiled a sensational string of knockouts in his division.

Gomez was a heavy favourite to take Sanchez's featherweight crown when they met at Las Vegas on Aug. 21, 1981.

But it soon became evident that while Gomez paralysed super bantamweights with his powerful punches, Sanchez could shake off the blows and come back firing barrages of his own.

The referee stopped the contest in the eighth round, ruling that Gomez was unfit to continue.

Piquet, Patrese score best times in practice for Austrian Grand Prix

ZELTWEG, Austria (R) — The Brabham turbos of Nelson Piquet and Riccardo Patrese each slashed over two seconds off the previous fastest practice lap in first official practice Friday for Sunday's Austrian Formula One Grand Prix motor race.

Piquet, the defending World Champion from Brazil, set a best time of one minute 27.61 seconds for the 5.94 kilometre Osterreich ring circuit, at an average speed of 244.17 kilometres an hour, to pulverise the previous practice best of 1:30.22 set by France's Rene Arnoux in 1980.

Patrese, from Italy, recorded 1:27.97, nearly two seconds faster than third-placed Patrick Tambay of France, driving a Ferrari, whose best was 1:29.52.

Tambay, winner of the West German Grand Prix at Hockenheim last Sunday, was the lone Ferrari driver as the company has not decided whether to seek a replacement for Didier Pironi of France, seriously injured in prac-

tice at Hockenheim.

As expected, the turbos of Brabham, Ferrari and Renault dominated the practice on this fast circuit. The best-placed conventional-engined car was Keke Rosberg of Finland in a Williams, who placed fifth with 1:31.10.

Arnoux, driving one of the Renaults, had a dismal day and failed to post a real time. His car, plagued by electrical trouble in unofficial practice this morning, stopped again this afternoon. He leaped into a spare car which also broke down. Meanwhile, his teammate Alain Prost of France was lying comfortably in fourth place, after setting a best of 1:29.86.

Another breakdown was John Watson of Britain, lying second in the World Championship, whose McLaren stopped in a cloud of smoke after he had managed a lap of 1:34.66, putting him in 18th place.

McEnroe, Lendl advance to quarter-finals of Canadian Open

TORONTO (R) — Top-seed John McEnroe and third-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia each won second-set tiebreakers to score straight-set victories and advance to the quarter-finals of the \$300,000 Canadian Open men's tennis championships here Thursday.

McEnroe, 23, halted the upset run of hometown favourite Glenn Michibata, 6-3, 7-6. McEnroe, a winner of only two tournaments this year, next meets 15th-seeded Henri Leconte of France. Leconte, 19, defeated Martin Wostenholme of Canada, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.

Lendl, 22, trying for his third consecutive title here, took advantage of a dubious decision by the chair umpire to suspend play for seven minutes in the tiebreaker because of a light rain. He beat 14th-seeded Tim Gullikson, 6-4, 7-6, taking the tiebreaker 8-6 in points.

Gullikson led four points to one in the tiebreaker and appeared to have Lendl frustrated and even angry with himself for a number of missed break points earlier in the set. Then umpire George Rustschiff decided to stop play as the hard court began to get a little slick.

Lendl, who was going to serve next, had stalled a few moments in the hope that the match would be stopped. No other matches on at the time were halted and the players did not leave the court during the brief sprinkles of rain.

When play resumed, Lendl won the next three points on two Gullikson errors and a winning forehand. Gullikson went up 5-4 but Lendl won the next two points on his serve to reach 6-5 and match point.

Gullikson saved the first with a strong serve but lost the next point with a backhand error. Lendl took the match on this point as Gul-

likson metted a backhand passing attempt.

"It was slippery out there. On a hard court, even a few drops can make the court slick and very dangerous," said Lendl.

"I didn't really think it was wet enough to break. I was getting the momentum in the tiebreaker and he needed and wanted the break," said Gullikson, 31, the right-handed member of the identical tennis-playing twins.

After a sluggish first set, second-seeded Jimmy Connors found the groove as he beat 13th-seeded Ramesh Krishnan of India, 7-5, 6-0, in a third-round match. Wimbledon champion Connors 29, is trying to stretch his Grand Prix tournament winning streak to four.

In other third-round matches, eighth-seeded Steve Denton beat Mike Cahill, 6-4, 6-2, and Lloyd Bourne beat Gilles Moretton of France, 6-2, 6-4.

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Belmont Stakes winner syndicated for \$36.4m

SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York (R) — Belmont Stakes winner Conquistador Cielo has been syndicated for a world record \$36.4 million—40 shares at \$910,000 each.

The colt will stand at Claiborne Farm near Lexington, Kentucky, when retired to stud.

Polish-born Henryk de Kwiatkowski, who bought Conquistador Cielo for \$150,000 at the Saratoga Yearlings sales two years ago, said it had not been decided whether the colt would race next year.

De Kwiatkowski, a former pilot in Britain's Royal Air Force, retains 10 shares in the colt.

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Pas de Seul wins Hungerford Stakes

NEWBURY, England (R) — Pas de Seul, owned by Robert Sangster, won the Hungerford Stakes run over seven furlongs here Friday.

W. Baley's Beldale Lustre was second and A. Salaman's Hays

finished third of ten runners.

Pat Eddery rode Pas de Seul, Bruce Raymond was on Beldale Lustre and Greville Starkey rode Hays.

Pas de Seul led at the post by one and a half lengths with the same distance separating second from third.

The winning horse is a bay colt by Mill Reef out of thereby by Star Moss and is trained in Ireland by David O'Brien.

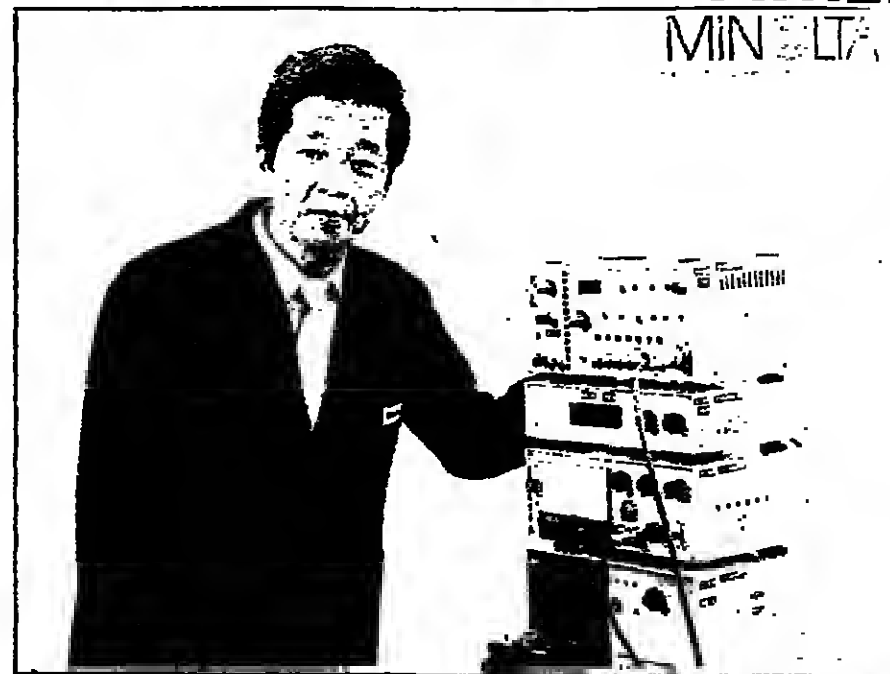
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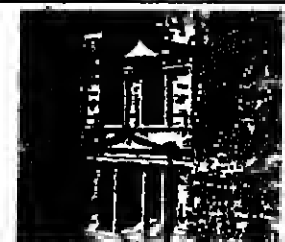
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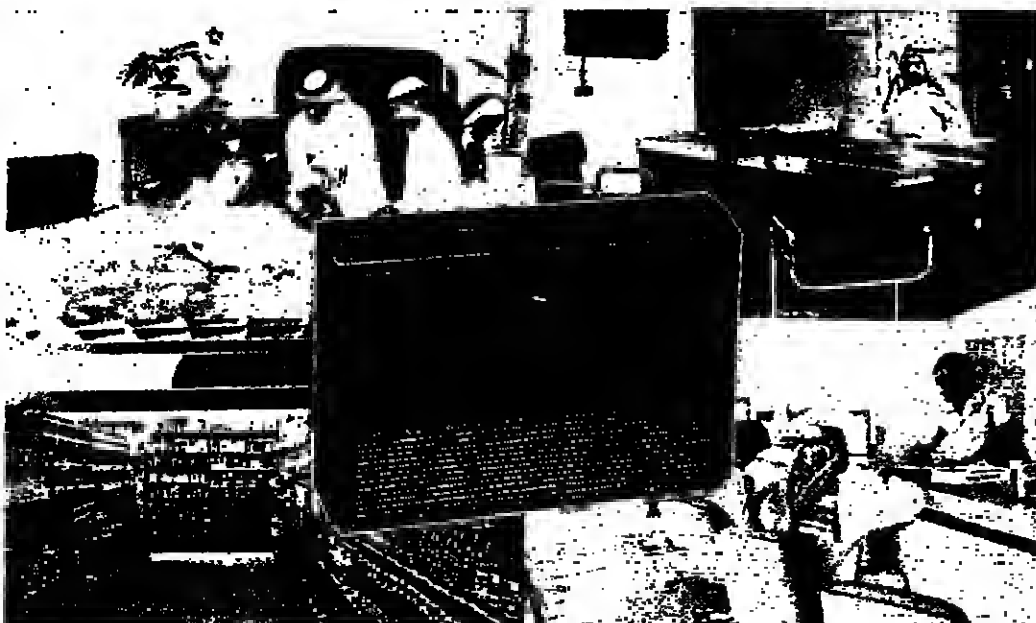


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WORLD

Solidarity supporters demonstrate in Gdansk

WARSAW (R) — Riot police fired tear gas and water cannon Friday to break up a demonstration by some 10,000 supporters of Poland's suspended trade union Solidarity in the northern port of Gdansk, witnesses said.

The demonstration coincided with the start of the ninth month of martial law in Poland.

The witnesses said police wielded batons charged at the demonstrators after they marched through the old Baltic city towards the regional headquarters of the Communist Party.

When they were within 150 metres of the building police launched a barrage of tear gas, opened up with water cannon and shot flares over the crowd.

The demonstrators, who had been chanting pro-Solidarity slogans and waving the V-for-victory sign at the police, retreated down the alleys of the old town in the face of the police onslaught.

The witnesses said workers at the shipyards, where strikes forced the birth of Solidarity two years ago, laid wreaths at the Gdansk monument near the yards

this morning.

At 2 p.m., when the first shift ended, other dockers tried to lay more flowers at the monument, erected in 1980 in memory of workers who died in disturbances in 1970. When the crowd grew to 3,000, riot police moved in with water cannon to disperse them.

The crowd moved off, growing bigger all the time, marched past the central station and bore down on the local party headquarters.

After the initial police charge, the witnesses said demonstrators were erecting barriers in the streets, which were thick with tear gas, and fighting with the police.

It was the first reported outbreak of violence between Solidarity supporters and the police since June. In early May, street marches turned into running battles in many cities and sporadic outbreaks occurred into June.

The authorities have appealed for calm, saying disturbances now will upset tentative hopes that martial law can be lifted by the end of the year.

Demonstration

Meanwhile as Poland Friday

marked the start of the ninth month of martial law, underground opposition leaders in Warsaw issued plans for a campaign of leaflets and posters leading up to a mass peaceful demonstration on Aug. 31.

The plans, circulated in the capital, were drawn up by officials of the suspended trade union Solidarity who have escaped internment and coordinate underground protest action.

They were made in defiance of repeated appeals in the official press for calm to allow the government time to prepare solutions to Poland's economic and social crisis.

The Warsaw underground leaders, headed by Solidarity's chief in the region Zbigniew Bujak, called for a campaign of leaflets, posters and daubing slogans in start on Monday in readiness for a peaceful demonstration by all Solidarity members on Aug. 31.

Aug. 31 marks the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk shipyard agreement, which opened the way for independent free trade unions.

The Aug. 31 demonstrations

should start at 4 p.m. and last for two hours, the Solidarity bulletin said, and afterwards mass would be celebrated in several churches "for the fatherland and for Solidarity."

It listed four meeting places in Warsaw's city centre for workers from different districts and said the people would march "under the following slogans: Freedom for those imprisoned or interned—Freedom for Solidarity leader Lech Walesa—Solidarity is alive and will be—Lift martial law—We demand agreement."

The bulletin said: "Everyone must demonstrate that Solidarity is alive, is operating and is fighting."

The appeal, signed by four Warsaw Solidarity figures, follows a call by the national coordinating commission of the union at the end of last month for a renewal of its campaign which was suspended during July.

If the appeal is heeded, it would be the biggest mass protest action against military rule and the suspension of the union. The only other call for demonstrations on this scale, in mid-May, brought only a patchy response.

Newsweek poll shows Americans disapprove of Israeli invasion

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A majority of Americans disapprove of Israel's military thrust into Lebanon, according to a poll conducted for Newsweek Magazine by the Gallup Organisation.

Results of the poll, published in the issue of the magazine dated Aug. 16, showed that 60 per cent of the persons interviewed disapproved of Israel sending its military forces into Lebanon. Only 30 per cent approved, and 10 per cent had no opinion.

The poll also showed support for Israel by the American public to be dwindling. Forty-one per cent said they were less sympathetic to the Israeli position than they were a year ago. Thirty-two per cent said they were more sympathetic. Fifteen per cent said their feelings are the same as a year ago, and 12 per cent expressed no opinion.

Another question noted that Israel has sent military forces into west Beirut to try to expel the Palestine Liberation Organisation military forces and asked what the U.S. government should do. Only 16 per cent said the U.S. government should support

Israel's actions, while 59 per cent said they believe the United States should express its concern in some manner.

Of that 59 per cent, sixteen per cent think the U.S. government should criticise Israel and pressure the Israelis diplomatically. Twenty per cent said military aid to Israel should be suspended for the time being, and 16 per cent advised that the U.S. government permanently cut off military aid to Israel.

Another 15 per cent said the United States should do nothing and 10 per cent said they didn't know.

Another question in the poll stated that Israel had sent troops into Lebanon to stop rocket attacks on Israeli settlements and to remove PLO military forces from Lebanon, and asked if this justified sending troops into Lebanon.

On this point 47 per cent said it was justified, while only 41 per cent said it was not. Twelve per cent said they didn't know.

The drop in sympathy for Israel's position indicated by the poll did not result in a gain for the

Palestinian position.

Forty per cent of those interviewed said they were less sympathetic to the Palestinian position than they were a year ago. Only 28 per cent said they were more sympathetic. Eighteen per cent said they felt the same and 14 per cent didn't know.

However, almost half of those interviewed—48 per cent—said the United States should talk directly to the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. Forty-two per cent said the United States should not deal directly with the PLO and 10 per cent had no opinion.

Still, only 37 per cent said the United States should favour a Palestinian state, while 45 per cent said it should not. Eighteen per cent did not express an opinion.

The magazine said the Gallup Organisation interviewed 752 adults by telephone on Aug. 4 and 5 and that the margin of error in such a poll is plus or minus four percentage points.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Israeli embassy in Guatemala City bombed

GUATEMALA (Agencies) — A bomb was hurled at the Israeli embassy and a package of dynamite was tossed at a synagogue in Guatemala City Aug. 11. Police said no one was hurt in either attack. Police said no group claimed responsibility for the attacks, but leaflets condemning Israel's bombing raids on Beirut were found near the synagogue. A bomb tossed from a pickup truck exploded 1,000 feet from the Israeli embassy. The explosion broke one window at the embassy and shattered windows in a dozen buildings nearby and damaged five cars, police said.

Somalia says Ethiopian attack repulsed

NAIROBI (R) — Somalia said Friday its forces repulsed an attack by Ethiopian troops, backed by aircraft, in the central Ethiopian areas of Balambale and Galdogob Thursday. Radio Mogadishu, monitored here, quoted a Somali defence ministry spokesman as saying the Ethiopians suffered heavy losses in personnel and equipment. No other details were given. Somalia has reported several such attacks over the past week but Ethiopia has denied any involvement in the fighting. The Ethiopian-backed Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF), which is trying to overthrow the Somali government, said earlier this week that its guerrillas had taken control of a major highway linking the northern and southern parts of the country.

2 Turkish soldiers killed by Soviets

ANKARA (R) — Two Turkish border guards killed by Soviet soldiers on the remote border between the two countries on Tuesday were shot in the back, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency (ANA) said Friday. In a report from Erzurum in eastern Turkey, where it said the two bodies were taken for burial Friday, the agency said it had been established that the men were shot in the back, but official sources said this had not been confirmed. The only official public statement on the incident said the men died near Cildir, a frontier town about 150 kilometres east of the Black Sea coast. It said an immediate protest was made to Moscow. Official sources said Turkey disputed the Soviet version of the shootings which maintained that the two men had strayed 300 metres into Soviet territory.

30 South Africans killed in battle, says SWAPO

LONDON (R) — Guerrillas said Friday they killed 30 South African soldiers and destroyed two helicopters in fierce battle throughout the "operational zone" in Namibia (South West Africa) earlier this month. In a telexed despatch the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) said its forces damaged five other helicopters and hit an ammunition depot. South Africa has said its troops killed more than 300 guerrillas in a drive against SWAPO bases in southern Angola. It said it lost 15 men when a helicopter was shot down. SWAPO said among those killed in a helicopter were the pilot Capt John Kaler, co-pilot Lieut. Christian Wilhelm Pietersen and Sgt Koelt Grobbelaar. "The offensive is a clear demonstration that Pretoria is not yet ready to end its illegal and oppressive occupation of Namibia, SWAPO said.

Unmanned Soviet spaceship burns up in space

MOSCOW (R) — An unmanned spaceship undocked Friday from the Soviet Salyut-7 space station and burnt up on re-entering the earth's atmosphere over the Pacific Ocean, the official Soviet News Agency TASS reported. The ship, Progress-14, was launched on July 10 and ferried food and equipment to the 25-tonne Salyut space station, which has been manned for the past three months by cosmonauts Anatoly Berezhovoy and Valentin Lebedev.

Qotbzadeh on trial today

LONDON (R) — Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh should be swiftly tried and executed for his role in a plot to overthrow Iran's clerical regime, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali said Friday.

Speaking in a telephonic interview from Tehran, Ayatollah Khalkhali, nicknamed the "hanging judge" for ordering the execution of hundreds of people as head of the revolutionary courts after the 1979 revolution said:

"If I was the judge, I would sentence him to death after a one-minute trial."

Mr. Qotbzadeh, accused of masterminding a plot to kill spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, will go on trial Saturday at Tehran's top security Evin Prison.

Ayatollah Khalkhali told Reuters

he believed charges brought against Mr. Qotbzadeh were more serious than those levelled against former Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda.

Hoveyda, who served as prime minister for about 13 years under the late Shah, was shot by a firing squad a few months after the revolution.

Shortly after his arrest in April Mr. Qotbzadeh confessed in his involvement in the plot in an interrogation screened on Iranian television.

His trial will be presided over by Hojatoleslam Mohammadi Reza Shahr, head of the country's military tribunals which deal with cases against members of the armed forces and civilians accused of serious charges.

If convicted, Mr. Qotbzadeh would be shot by a firing squad.

Anniversary of Berlin Wall passes quietly

BERLIN (R) — The 21st anniversary of the building of the Berlin Wall passed quietly Friday amid growing unease, at least in the West, about the effects of international super-power tension on delicate East-West German relations.

The occasion was marked by a traditional blast of propaganda from East Berlin, defending the wall as a victory for the cause of peace in Europe, and by an equally traditional wreath-laying in West Berlin for those who died trying to flee the Communist system.

The West Berlin 13th August monitoring groups reckon 180 people have died trying to climb over the Berlin Wall or cross the more heavily-guarded East-West German frontier. Western rhetoric against the wall has been cautious in tone this year, at least from the ruling Social Democrats in Bonn and their Liberal coalition partners, both apparently concerned not to let harsh words damage relations with East Berlin.

The chairman of West Berlin Social Democrats, Peter Ulrich, called on the city's Christian Democrat Mayor Richard von Weizsäcker not to let conservative hard-liners such as Bavarian State Premier Franz-Josef Strauss put relations back into a political ice age.

Recent reinforcement of East German border security measures and the unexplained refusal of entry permits to two Christian Democrat West German politicians have led conservatives to demand cancellation of a proposed visit to West Germany by East German leader Erich Honecker.

Mr. Honecker's visit was suggested and accepted in principle by both sides as a natural follow-up in West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's trip to

East Germany last December, the first time the two men had met on German soil.

The East German Communist Party daily Neues Deutschland maintained its hard line of insisting that the building of the wall, for which Mr. Honecker takes most of the credit, was to counter a West German "plan X."

Neues Deutschland said the Western media in 1961 were trying to portray West Berlin as in the grip of panic and unrest to prepare the way for a "police action" by the West German army.

Official East German histories of the wall compare the situation to 1939, implying that Bonn was manufacturing a pretext to invade the East as Hitler did with Poland.

Neues Deutschland said an indirect result of the building of the wall as the 1979 accord with West Germany which laid the basis for East Germany's international recognition. This conclusion was calculated to anger conservatives in the West who argued that the state which built the wall should never be recognised.

By surrounding West Berlin and making it an isolated enclave 170 kilometres inside East Germany, the wall effectively halted the drain of able and experienced East Germans who previously crossed from East to West Berlin and then could fly to West Germany.

Neues Deutschland said "it was our duty to bring our frontier, and simultaneously the frontier of the entire Socialist community under control."

"The lessons of Aug. 13, 1961, are still worth remembering in these days of imperialist confrontation policies, NATO arms races, intervention and sanctions," Neues Deutschland said.

Henry Fonda dies at 77

LOS ANGELES (R) — Hollywood Friday went into mourning for film star Henry Fonda, dead at 77 after a long fight against a heart disease.

Fonda had asked that there be no funeral service and that he be cremated, his fifth wife Shirley said. "That was his wish and I have to honour that," she told reporters.

Mrs. Fonda, 49, who had seldom left her ailing husband's side during the past 18 months, said Fonda died comfortably in hospital and was not in pain.

"He woke up, sat up in bed and quietly just stopped breathing," she said.

Jane and Peter Fonda, the children who became film stars themselves, and their sister Amy, a Colorado housewife, joined Mrs. Fonda in the seclusion of her home soon after the death.

"Just let us be together to share our sadness," Mrs. Fonda said before going into the house.

Among the few visitors to the Fonda home were James Stewart, his close friend of 50 years, and actor Robert Wagner, whose wife, Natalie Wood, drowned last November.

"I have lost my best friend," Stewart said as he left the home. "I think people all over the world have lost the man I think was the

finest actor in the world."

In a career spanning 54 years, Fonda appeared in such film classics as "Grapes of Wrath", "Mr. Roberts" and "12 Angry Men". Yet it was not until five months ago that he won his first Hollywood Oscar, awarded for his portrayal of a vulnerable old man facing senility and death in "On Golden Pond."

President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, both former screen actors who knew Mr. Fonda from their days in Hollywood, joined those paying tribute.

"Throughout his long career, Henry Fonda graced the screen with a sincerity and accuracy which made him a legend," they said.

Actress Bette Davis said: "All the great ones of our industry are leaving us. Henry Fonda was one of those."

Mark Rydell, who directed Fonda in "On Golden Pond" said: "I am deeply grieved at the loss of our greatest actor, a man who is responsible for some of the most distinguished acting miracles in the film industry."

Peter Fonda, 43, said in a statement issued through his press agent that his father was a fair and just man. "And I believe [his] was reflected in his art as well as in his life."

Where could 20,000 Rashidiye refugees sleep peacefully

By Arik Bachar
Reuter

RACHIDIYE, Lebanon — The Rashidiye Palestinian refugee camp on South Lebanon's Mediterranean coast, never much more than a miserable shelter for some 20,000 people in ruins, testifying to the ferocity of Israel's assault.

Even the long-dead did not escape and upturned tombstones lie amid the rubble of the ramshackle houses which crumbled under the bombardment in the early days of the June 6 invasion of Lebanon.

And it is just beginning to dawn on the 4,000 residents who remain that the maze of dusty alleys will never again be the settlement it was before the invasion.

The rest of the refugees are trekking along Lebanon's torn roads, seeking shelter with friends if they have any or living in abandoned buildings.

Yaacov Meridor, the Israeli minister in charge of relief operations in Lebanon, has made clear Israel does not want homeless refugees who fled during the fighting to return to camps south of the port of Sidon some 40 kilometres away from its border.

Resettlement

The Israelis say the camps were breeding grounds for guerrilla warfare before the invasion and the refugees should either be absorbed in big Lebanese cities or in new camps further north.

They say Rachidiye was used by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as a big commando base, and was the site of long-range artillery that shelled Israeli border settlements before the invasion.

The Israelis also say the tremendous devastation here was in direct proportion to the fierce resistance put up by PLO fighters.

Mr. Meridor did not indicate any major new Israeli policy on Palestinian refugees in general and in Lebanon in particular. But

the English-language Jerusalem Post linked his statement with the establishment of a government committee to study means of solving the Middle East refugee problem through resettlement.

"Resettlement might now be taken to mean, literally, transplanting Palestinian refugees from one Arab country—such as Lebanon—to some other Arab country, such as Jordan," the Post said in an editorial.

The newspaper, long critical of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, said that immediate relief efforts in Lebanon could be "a mere prelude for a radical move to get the refugees a permanent home outside Lebanon."

Some of the refugees here have been searching for a permanent home since 1948 when the birth of Israel forced them away from their land.

Mouhammed Khalil is 19. He was born a refugee in the camp to a family that fled to safety in

the camp. Electricity and water supplies have still not been restored. Residents say the Israelis are not extending aid to the camp.

Women carrying plastic jerrycans from a distant, muddy water reservoir climb the steep hill to prepare lunch as old men try to sell smuggled American cigarettes at cut prices to Israeli soldiers.

There are not many men in the camp these days. Some were arrested by the Israelis on suspicion of either being PLO members or active supporters of the organisation.

Some who have returned are boys in their early teens who the Israelis say were experts at aiming rocket-propelled grenades at the invading forces.

One who has recently returned from a detention centre at Ansar to the east is 15-year-old Abbed Mahmoud.

He denies having anything to do with the group of some 200 boys nicknamed by the Israelis "r.p.g. kids" who stopped the advance of Israeli armour along the coast for several hours with rocket fire.

It took Israeli forces nearly two days to complete the takeover of Rachidiye.

"I had nothing to do with the PLO but the Israelis wanted to investigate so they took me and held me for a month," Abbed said.

Some 100 metres from the gutted bomb shelter, a family of 12 sits in the only room to survive from a five-room brick and mud house.

Much of the house has been blown away but the central room miraculously weathered the storm of fire.

Crouched on a carpet as a meal was cooked on a makeshift gas stove, the family mourned the death of a grandmother during the fighting.

Life in Tyre

In the port of Tyre about 1.5 kilometres to the north, life has rapidly been returning to normal.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ 742

♥ J10

♦ K32

♣ AK643

WEST EAST

♠ K95 ♠ QJ106

♥ K952 ♥ A7643

♦ 4 ♦ 76

♣ J1098 ♣ Q7

SOUTH

♠ A83

♥ Q

♦ A Q J 10 9 8 5

♣ 52

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

5 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

You don't need to be a

mathematician to play a hand

well. Just knowing that six

missing cards are far more

likely to break 4-2 than 3-3

can be enough to steer you to

the winning line.

North-South bid well to

their best contract. Once

North raised diamonds, South

was not sure of the hand. Three

no trump could be the limit,

but even slam was possible.

He started with a cue-bid of

the ace of spades. Had North

bid three no trump, South

would have been content.

When North instead rebid

his clubs, South jumped to

five diamonds and North,

having bid his all, was con-

tent to play there.

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